

Muddled U.S. Diplomacy Marked Shah's Last Days

This article is the second in a series.

By Scott Armstrong
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter and the Shah of Iran ushered in the new year of 1978 together at a lavish party in the splendid Niyavaran palace in Tehran.

Mr. Carter danced with the Shah's wife, Queen Farah, and the Shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraf. Later he conferred with King Hussein of Jordan, whom the Shah had thoughtfully invited to discuss the U.S. negotiations for a Middle East peace.

"Iran," the president began his toast, "because of the great leadership of the Shah, is an island of stability in one of the more troubled areas of the world."

For some reason, Mr. Carter put aside the "cool but correct" remarks that had been suggested by Ambassador William Sullivan and delivered a glowing, highly personal toast. He referred to the Shah as a man of wisdom who was loved by his people.

"There is no leader with whom I have a deeper sense of personal gratitude and personal friendship," Mr. Carter said. Mr. Sullivan later described the presidential toast as "far out."

If Mr. Carter was more effusive than Mr. Sullivan might have wanted, who could blame him? The Shah only weeks earlier had made good a pledge to stall an oil price rise by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and he seemed to be more cooperative on the question of limiting the weaponry the United States would sell to Iran.

Notable Evening

The evening was, no doubt, one of great moment for Mr. Carter, who had been in office less than a year. The Shah was now dealing with his eighth U.S. president.

It was the second and last time they were to see each other.

Within a week, the Shah was enmeshed in a chain of domestic unrest that was eventually to bring him down. On Jan. 7 in Tehran, an article presumed by the U.S. Embassy to have been prepared secretly by the Shah's government appeared in one of the city's two major dailies. It attacked an exiled mullah, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, a revered religious leader living in exile. The article said that 15 years earlier Ayatollah Khomeini had led, on behalf of landlords and Communists, a series of massive, anti-government protests against land reform and the enfranchisement of women.

But, in fact, the protests were not over reform at all but over government decisions to allow the U.S. military — a growing presence in 1963 — to have immunity rather than be subject to local law. Ayatollah Khomeini said such statutes were illegal under Islamic law and were the Shah's capitulations to foreign domination.

The 1963 protests led by Ayatol-

lah Khomeini eventually resulted in riots and bloodshed. First, the ayatollah was arrested. Unrest continued and later in the year the ayatollah was exiled to Iraq. But, before he was gone, the Shah's troops had invaded his theological college in Qom and killed one cleric. As violence continued, the Shah finally unleashed the military against the clerics and there were thousands of deaths.

Resentments Remain

Fifteen years later, the resentments were still strongly felt in the community of Shiite Muslims who followed the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini. So when the anti-Khomeini article appeared on Jan. 7, 1978, there was an immediate reaction. A crowd estimated at 5,000 gathered at a mosque in Qom to protest both the article and the imprisonment of another ayatollah, Seyed Mahmud Taleghani, who had been jailed the previous summer.

When the crowd emerged from the mosque, the Shah's troops fired on it, killing 20 persons or more. Whether the decision to fire was the Shah's or the act of a rash commander or frightened troops is still open to question. But the shots fired then gave focus to the popular discontents that became in time an unstoppable groundswell of revolution.

The Morning Summary of Intelligence produced by the CIA on Jan. 14 noted "a growing restiveness in Iran over the past several months" and attributed it to the same economic sources of dissatisfaction noted the previous fall by some analysts in the State Department — and rejected by the State Department hierarchy.

The Morning Summary returned to the same subject 15 days later. It reported that the Shah's Islamic opponents were in their strongest position since 1963. But, like many items touched on once or twice in the Morning Summary and not regularly repeated, it passed virtually unnoticed.

In accord with Moslem tradition, Shiite groups gathered across the country every 40 days to mourn those who died at the mosque in Qom. In February, at the first such mourning, the crowd again fired into the crowd, this time in Tabriz, near the Soviet border. More than 100 persons were killed.

From then on, relentlessly and predictably, every 40 days ever larger gatherings of mourners demonstrated in provincial cities, always to be met by military resistance.

In Tabriz, in the first government response to official violence, the Shah fired the local chief of SAVAK, his secret police. He gave every impression of being intent on riding out the protests, maintaining that they were led by a small group of religious fanatics with the occasional support of Communist opportunists.

Protests Spread

As the protests spread, however, the young U.S. consul in Tabriz, Michael Metrinko, who is now a hostage, began to sense that something far more than a religious protest was taking place. Mr. Metrinko spoke Farsi, the native tongue, as well as Turkish, and, as the only American official in Iran's fourth largest city, he was in touch with many elements of Iranian society whom U.S. diplomats rarely knew — merchants, students, workers and the clergy.

From February on, Mr. Metrinko's reports were in sharp contrast to those of his colleagues in Tehran. Where embassy officials saw the small circle of malcontents that the Shah spoke of, Mr. Metrinko perceived an ingrained

hatred of the Shah spreading throughout the society.

The mosques, Mr. Metrinko wrote, provided the foot soldiers of protest, but the merchants of the bazaar, a bourgeois power group in Iran, were now financing opposition to the Shah and working with the mullahs.

These bazaar, as they were called, were still smarting from an anti-corruption campaign initiated against them in 1976 by the Shah. Their discontent meant to Mr. Metrinko that dislike for the Shah was much more resonant than anyone in Tehran seemed to recognize.

In addition, Mr. Metrinko reported that many Iranians with ties to the Shah were secretly removing their money and valuables from the country. His detailed findings did not agree with what

the embassy in Tehran was reporting. So Mr. Metrinko's memos were regularly held up and Ambassador Sullivan suggested that he talk to a broader spectrum of Iranians, including supporters of the Shah, and prepare a more coherent overview.

Thus began a pattern that was to be repeated through the final four or five months of the Shah's reign: One U.S. agency or an arm of it would paint a rosy picture of the Shah's future, only to be contradicted by another agency or an arm of the same agency.

The embassy in Tehran saw no portents of the Shah's doom. The Shah was entrenched. Besides, support for the Shah had become a matter of institutional theology after the president's decision the previous fall to continue the close relationship.



GAS EXPLOSION — Firemen headed for a gas pumping station after Monday for an explosion at Forchheim West Germany. The pump was on a pipeline from the East Bloc to Bavaria. The fire was controlled in five hours.

7 IRA Convicts Escalate Prison Protest With Fast

(Continued from Page 1)

laxed tensions and of renewed efforts to achieve a political solution in Northern Ireland.

So far this year in Ulster there have been half as many terrorist bombings and killings as last year. The number of British soldiers patrolling with the Royal Ulster Constabulary has been reduced three times this year, leaving fewer than 12,000 British troops in the province, compared with a peak of 21,000 in 1972 and the normal strength of 7,000 to 8,000.

Terrorist violence has diminished noticeably in Ulster's towns and cities, including Belfast, where

the army is closing long-occupied emergency bases in the Grand Central Hotel in the center of the city and a mill on the city's outskirts.

While the RUC takes over more of the urban policing, Ireland's police and army have stepped up anti-terrorist patrols on their side of the winding rural border, where the terrorists are now concentrating their hit-and-run attacks on the security forces and sympathizers.

A \$240-million anti-terrorist drive announced by Ireland earlier this year provides more Irish police and troops on border duty, specially trained helicopter-borne commando squads, more sophisticated intelligence gathering and increased cooperation with British security forces in Ulster on intelligence evaluation and cross-border pursuit of fleeing terrorists. Irish authorities have greatly increased the amount of explosives, arms and ammunition seized and suspected terrorists arrested along the border.

Summit Meetings

A reason for the increased Irish emphasis on border security has been the growing number of bank robberies and police killings attributed to IRA terrorists in Ireland. Another reason is the desire by Irish Premier Charles Haughey to cooperate more closely with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on a wide range of mutual problems including the political future of Northern Ireland.

Earlier this year, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Haughey held the first of an intended series of summit meetings like those that Mrs. Thatcher has every six months with her counterparts in France and West Germany. At the next Thatcher-Haughey summit in December, Mr. Haughey is to propose formalizing these meetings and other contacts among Irish and British officials into regularly scheduled inter-governmental conferences to coordinate policies on energy, industrial development, the European Economic Community, tourism and other matters.

Mr. Haughey would like to use a framework of regular talks as a forum for Irish-British consultations on the future of Northern Ireland. But Mrs. Thatcher's government remains determined for now to try to negotiate with political leaders in Ulster a form of provincial government under British rule in which the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority would share power.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Arkhipov Named Soviet First Deputy Premier

MOSCOW — Ivan Arkhipov, a 73-year-old veteran of Soviet politics and long active in foreign trade, was named Monday to become the first deputy of Premier Nikolai Tikhonov, Radio Moscow announced. Mr. Arkhipov's promotion from among several deputy ministers to Mr. Tikhonov's former slot completes a shuffle caused by the resignation last week of Alexei Kosygin as premier.

Mr. Arkhipov, a Russian, was selected for the job over several younger deputy ministers. Mr. Tikhonov is 75.

30 Americans Freed by Castro Go Home

MIAMI — Thirty Americans pardoned by Fidel Castro after being jailed in Cuba on charges ranging from hijacking to drug smuggling to distributing religious materials flew home Monday and were met by tearful and jubilant friends and relatives.

About 200 persons waved American flags and cheered as a chartered Air Florida Boeing 737 from Havana flew into Tamiami Airport. The new freedom was short-lived for some of the returning Americans. Five were off the plane in handcuffs. They were tentatively identified as alleged hijackers of U.S. planes. A U.S. marshal at the scene said it was not known whether any of the Cuban charges against the men would be prosecuted in U.S. courts.

Three of those freed by Mr. Castro stayed in Havana, presumably to escape prosecution at home.

East Germany to Increase Military Capability

BERLIN — Erich Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist Party, said Monday that East Germany was increasing its military capability because of a growing threat from the West, particularly West Germany.

Addressing graduates of East German military academies, Mr. Honecker said that the West was returning to the Cold War and "gathering its forces against socialism and détente," the official East German news agency reported.

He was quoted as saying that the West German Army posed the most immediate threat because it was "the most heavily armed, best trained and most doggedly anti-Communist-oriented of NATO's armed forces in Europe."

Zhao Assures Thais of Support Against Hanoi

BEIJING — Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang assured Thailand Monday that China would stand on its side if Vietnam again intruded into its territory. He gave the assurance at a banquet welcoming Thai Premier Tinsulanonda.

The Thai leader was expected to explain the proposals of non-Communist Southeast Asia for a political settlement to the war in Cambodia, where Vietnamese-led forces are still fighting guerrillas of the deposed Khmer Rouge regime. China backs the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Zhao said: "If the Vietnamese authorities again sabotage the principles of international relations and launch an armed intrusion into Thailand, the Chinese government and people will stand on Thailand's side and resolutely support the just stand of Thailand against aggression." Vietnam staged an incursion into Thailand in June.

Egypt, Israel Vow to Accelerate Peace Talks

CAIRO — Egypt and Israel agreed Monday that the Gulf war has made it necessary for both countries to overcome the problems blocking progress in the Middle East peace talks.

The agreement was announced by Presidents Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Yitzhak Navon of Israel after a two-hour meeting in the presidential palace here.

"It is easy to start a war but it is very difficult to control what will happen after that," Mr. Sadat said. "The situation is very dangerous. For that, both of us, in Israel and in Egypt, have an obligation to give more momentum to our [peace] process." Mr. Navon said, "I agree with President Sadat."

Ambush of Soviet, Afghan Troops Reported

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Moslem rebels recently ambushed a supply convoy and killed hundreds of Soviet and Afghan troops in an ensuing 10-hour battle in eastern Afghanistan, a guerrilla spokesman said Monday.

The convoy was traveling south from Logar province towards Gardes, the capital of Paktia province, bordering Pakistan, the spokesman said in statement from Peshawar.

The spokesman did not say when the clash occurred or specify casualties and his report could not be independently confirmed.

Alfa Defends Partnership With Japanese Automaker

(Continued from Page 1)

he know when Alfa's bleak productivity record would improve. With 26,000 workers on its payroll — nearly half of them at a plant near Naples where the assembly-line rate recently hit a record 41 percent — an Alfa worker produces an average of seven cars a year, exactly half the Fiat average, against 26 at Volkswagen and 36 at Toyota in Japan, according to industry estimates.

"We are aware of the problems, considering that we had 1,100 micro strikes at our Naples plant this year so far, but this new plant will have the latest technology and we hope the unions will prove understanding as they did with Fiat," Mr. Massaccesi said.

Indeed, his approach closely resembles that of Mr. Agnelli, but the two men have little else in common. Mr. Massaccesi's career has been spent in industrial relations posts with the state-controlled IRI group, which has owned Alfa since 1933. Mr. Agnelli has been involved since boyhood with the company his grandfather founded.

Talks With Union

"Our goals, like those of Fiat, involve looking for greater productivity," the Alfa executive said, adding that from now on there would be no hiring at Alfa. He also said that the company planned to hold talks with the unions shortly that could result in some workers being placed on state-subsidized layoff.

Italy's three major unions also have supported Alfa's strategy. "We felt that Alfa-Nissan should be supported for no other reason than that they are creating jobs,"

EEC Again Warns Japan

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Economic Community Monday renewed a warning to Japan to restrain its exports to Europe and won a promise that Japan would present proposals within a month to prevent an all-out trade war.

The threat and the promise were made at a meeting between Common Market External Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp and Japanese special trade representative Saburo Okita. Both officials said that a Japanese response would be given by Nov. 25, the date of the next EEC foreign ministers meeting.

Mr. Okita said that he would discuss the European request with his government. He said, however, that the Common Market should not blame Japanese trade policy for the problems caused by a general worldwide economic decline.

EEC Fishery Chiefs To Meet in Disaccord

LUXEMBOURG — Fishery ministers of the European Economic Community were to meet here Tuesday with little chance of reaching agreement on a joint fisheries policy as their Dec. 31 deadline approached.

They were to discuss proposals from the EEC Commission for sharing the stocks of six main species of fish, but their positions were so far apart that no second session seemed likely, according to officials.

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Staff Sees Debate as Deciding Factor

Reagan Campaign Tense in Homestretch

Howell Raines
New York Times Service
NGTON — This is a tense moment in the Reagan campaign, enough to bring a testiness from Edwin the normally unflappable staff of the Reagan campaign.

Look of optimism on my face snapped when I saw the expression on the face of the campaign's chief strategist, Ed Butler, when he was asked to judge the campaign's chances of winning the election. Butler, who has been a close aide to Reagan since the start of the campaign, said the campaign was in a "homestretch" and that the outcome would be decided by the debate Tuesday night in Cleveland.

But Butler was also quick to add that the campaign was in a "homestretch" and that the outcome would be decided by the debate Tuesday night in Cleveland.

New Probe Seen Of Billy Carter

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee established to investigate Billy Carter has been asked to look into newly published allegations that the president's brother-in-law, James Earl Ray, was involved in the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

The subcommittee, led by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., vice chairman of the subcommittee, in a letter to Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the chairman, said the request was to examine the allegations, contained in an article in the New Republic magazine, was made by Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., vice chairman of the subcommittee, in a letter to Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the chairman.

Stand on SALT Seen as Key

emlin Now Is Said to Lean to Carter

R. W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — With little more than a week left before the presidential election, senior officials appear to have concluded that the better candidate would be better president Carter prevailed.

Not been an easy conclusion, and it is by no means unanimous. But according to diplomats, who base their judgments on conversations with high-level officials, the men in the White House now favor the man who has spent the last year in the White House.

and exchange ideas, as had associates of presidential hopefuls in the past.

A member of the Communist Party Central Committee commented that the leadership originally preferred Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., for president. The Kremlin, he said, was impressed by the fact that Sen. Kennedy came to Moscow while still in the race.

Mr. Brezhnev, who considers personal relationships very important in foreign affairs, has never met Mr. Reagan. But there is no disposition in Moscow to attack the former governor of California. Soviet officials said that if Mr. Reagan comes to power and insists on a renegotiation of the arms limitation treaty, they will have to consider that possibility.

ly those with backgrounds in American affairs, doubt that Mr. Reagan would insist on reopening negotiations. One such official remarked to an American acquaintance recently that "whoever is president always moves to the middle ground."

A long report last week in Izvestia, the government newspaper, made a similar point. The paper's Washington correspondent, Major Sturua, said that "the Carter administration does in a practical way what Mr. Reagan promises in a theoretical way." He quoted a Washington Post editorial arguing that if Mr. Reagan had been president in the last four years, he would have acted much as Mr. Carter did.

Florida Air Taxi Crash

The Associated Press
GAINESVILLE, Fla. — An air taxi stricken with engine trouble while approaching Gainesville lost a wing Friday when it clipped a television tower guy wire and crashed, killing three men, officials reported.

Reagan's much-lampooned comment that trees are a major source of impure air. Mr. Reagan responded to such criticism by asserting: "I am an environmentalist. When I was governor of California we passed the strictest air pollution laws in California. Even had to go to court against the federal government to do so. We have the cleanest water act that has been passed in the United States. There, so I am for clean air."

Now, environmentalists are countering that the League of Conservation Voters, while acknowledging he had a good record on water issues, has asserted that Mr. Reagan as governor caved in to industrial and transportation interests on air quality issues.

"Most environmentalists agree that Reagan was responsible for undermining what could have been the most far-reaching air pollution program in the nation, largely because of his aversion to centralized authority and land use controls," asserts a league publication on the environmental records of the presidential candidates.

Nixon and Kissinger

Mr. Reagan spent a lot of time in the primaries arguing that he was not a new Barry Goldwater whose hard-line conservatism would result in a repeat of the Republican loss in the 1964 presidential election. More recently, Mr. Reagan and his staff have been asked about his relations with former President Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state.

An unidentified Reagan aide was widely quoted as saying that Mr. Nixon was "hallucinating" in claiming a substantial advisory role. But both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have been in contact with the campaign.

"Nixon hasn't provided any real advice and counsel," said Michael Deaver, tour director of the Reagan campaign. "I shouldn't say Nixon hasn't provided any," he added. "He's talked to people in the campaign," including Mr. Meese. Also, he said, Mr. Nixon has written "a couple of letters, memos" to the campaign on tactical matters.

"Kissinger has had a much more active role," Mr. Deaver continued. "He talks to me and Bill Casey," the campaign director, "and to the governor."

When the plane passed over a forest fire down in Louisiana last Wednesday, two Reagan aides, Ken Khashigian and James Brady, shouted: "Killer trees! Killer trees!"

They were joking about Mr.



SEMPER FIDELIS — Three tri-motor aircraft, built under the designation of Junker Ju-52/3M G4E, fulfill their duties in the Swiss Army as they roar over Dübendorf, Switzerland. Built in 1939, they are believed to be the last of these planes in regular operation anywhere in the world.

Latin America Is Exception

Most Nations Greet U.S. Election With Indifference

By Flora Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The rest of the world has been saying for years that, since it depends so much on the president of the United States, as friend or adversary, there is something unfair about its not having a voice in choosing him. Yet, with few exceptions, the rest of the world has been remarkably indifferent to the 1980 U.S. election.

Coverage has been generally light and thin, reporting little about U.S. arguments and personalities. Officialdom has been carefully mute, revealing a private tilt in one capital or another but taking pains not to offend the victor beforehand, whether he turns out to be the incumbent or the challenger.

It is not possible to be sure whether the reaction of Europeans is due to a sense of a bad choice of candidates, a meaningless campaign and uncertainty about what difference the result will make, if any — a sense shared with many Americans — or whether it is due to the growing distance between political perceptions and interests on opposite sides of the Atlantic. There has, at any rate, been a good deal of evidence that Europeans are focusing attention inward and are less concerned than they used to be with what happens abroad.

The West Germans, naturally preoccupied with their own national vote earlier this month, have made little effort to analyze the United States campaign. The biggest and most serious weekly paper, Die Zeit, carried nothing on the United States just two weeks ago, and the most popular newsweekly, Der Spiegel, had only a discussion about the threat to U.S. national parks.

Official Bonn feels that more of President Carter would probably be less troublesome than a Reagan administration. West German officials worry that a Reagan presidency might mean the abandonment of SALT-2, even more acute East-West strains, greater military demands and reduced prospects for disarmament and energy negotiations.

France has similar views. French presidential elections are not scheduled until spring but domestic politics are already in the frenetic stage. To the extent that people comment on the U.S. campaign, it tends to be with disdainful questions about why Americans do not adopt what the French consider their far superior political system.

The British, with a common language and a traditional interest in U.S. affairs, have followed the elections more closely but with cynicism. Anthony Holden in the Observer summed up the prevailing view when he said, "Carter peddles his sleazy abuse. Reagan his guarded platitudes."

But the British have been immersed in their turbulent party conferences, absorbing even though elections are several years away. Other Europeans, the Italians and Belgians for example, have had immediate issues of fallen governments to be rebuilt that crowded out interest in U.S. politics.

With Moscow taking the lead in what might be called even-handed-

ness-with-a-smirk, Eastern Europe has, also abstained from showing any lively interest. In summer, the Russians seemed to be tilting to Mr. Reagan: now, like Western Europe, they seem to have developed a marginal preference for Mr. Carter's experience. The one clear message is that they will wait to see not only who lives in the White House but what he does before committing themselves to a reaction.

Even Israel, with its tremendous stake in Washington's decisions, is holding off and nervously assessing the troubles it might expect from either candidate. For all his pro-Israeli statements, Mr. Reagan's ties to business lobbies with pro-Arab connections have raised Israeli questions about his intentions. As for Mr. Carter, it may be instructive that the Jerusalem Post analyzed U.S. presidential policies toward Israel since the state was founded in 1948 and concluded that they always got tougher after an election year.

The one region where there seems to be a sense of clear local stakes in the U.S. choice is Latin America. From Chile to Guatemala, rightists want Mr. Reagan because they think that he will help them squelch internal opposition and because they have been irritated by Mr. Carter's human rights policies.

For the same reasons, the opposition takes the opposite stand and, for the first time in many years, labor and student leaders, intellectuals, those who have suffered from the military regimes, look to and believe in the United States and the Carter administration, according to The New York Times correspondent in Buenos Aires.

Brazilian officials have reversed themselves after a period of high dudgeon against Mr. Carter for attempting to block their nuclear energy program, and for his human rights charges. Now, the experience factor, plus concerns that Mr. Reagan would promote protectionist trade measures, have turned Brasilia toward a mild and quiet preference for the incumbent.

Overall, the U.S. election of 1980 is not a world-shaker in the view of the rest of the world, and there are not likely to be many gasps of despair or howls of delight around the globe whatever the result. When John Kennedy won in 1960, U.S. prestige abroad was a big issue in the campaign. It does not seem to be this time.

Debate on French Radio

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The French radio network France-Inter will transmit live from United States the debate between the U.S. presidential candidates on Wednesday starting at 3:30 a.m. The debate will be translated simultaneously into French and will last until 5 a.m. It will be carried on 87.80 FM.

Vatican Finally Decides To Give Galileo 2d Chance

By Ronald Koven
Washington Post Service
PARIS — It took the combined efforts of a Polish pope and a priest whose order was founded to root out heretics to get the Roman Catholic Church ready to concede officially the point that the Earth goes around the sun by reopening the 17th century heresy trial of astronomer Galileo Galilei.

The decision to reopen the trial, announced Thursday by the Vatican, was made at the express wish of Pope John Paul II, whose Polish fellow countryman Nicholas Copernicus was the first Renaissance astronomer to speculate that the Earth was not the stationary center of the universe, a heretical thesis for which Galileo provided the mathematical proofs. "Still, it moves," muttered Galileo after recanting to avoid the death sentence by the Inquisition.

The pope's move was not simply out of a desire to justify the most important figure in Polish intellectual history, implicitly condemned along with Galileo. It was also the result of a lonely campaign by a French Dominican priest who has

dedicated himself to the cause of bringing the church into the modern world and to the ecumenical movement.

The pope's action is designed to wipe out a judgment that the church is a symbol of opposition to intellectual freedom.

Wrongly Condemned
The pope said last year that Galileo had been wrongly condemned, but bringing the church to revise the trial held in 1633 was the culmination of a campaign that has been going on since the Emperor Napoleon made off with the treasures of the Vatican, including the official transcript of the trial.

The records of the trial remained in France for two decades, and after the revolutionary wave had spent itself, the restored French monarchy returned it to the Vatican, but not without imposing a condition that eventually facilitated the trial's revision — that French scholars be allowed free access to them.

So it was no accident that a French priest, Father Dominique Dubarle, should have led the campaign to clear Galileo.

Father Dubarle, also an atomic scientist, appealed during the Vatican II Council, that climaxed the modernization of church doctrine and practice to Pope John XXIII, to accept a retrial to "reconcile the Catholic Church with science."

Using his rights as a French scholar, Father Dubarle studied the record in the Vatican Library and worked out a set of arguments for Galileo strictly based on canon law. But Pope John had died by the time the brief was ready for submission. His more cautious successor, Paul VI, would not follow the course advocated by Father Dubarle.

Friends of the priest recount how distraught Father Dubarle, who is 75 and ailing, was over Pope Paul's attitude. But, as a teaching priest at the Catholic Institute of Paris, he submitted with discipline.

Yet Father Dubarle did not give up hope and Galileo's posthumous victory over the remnants of medieval obscurantism is also a victory for a dedicated 20th century priest.

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"We'll have to allow for a little adjustment in the year 2100", he said.

His eyes twinkled. The finely-edged gold case gleamed in his hand. This was no ordinary watch. Its exquisitely enamelled face showed the day, the month and the phases of the moon as well as the time and date.

The man explained how months of craftsmanship had made this "Perpetual Calendar" one of the most sophisticated and accurate timepieces ever created by the human hand.

Except for one small omission. "Following the normal four-year cycle", he elaborated, "2100 should be a leap year. But it's not. It happens to be the one year in centuries in which our calendar catches up. There'll be no February 29th in 2100."

"That will make it difficult", I commented, "for any lovely young lady wanting to propose to me."



Andemars Piguet

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By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune
IS ABABA, Ethiopia — The United States and its Western allies are in deep disagreement over the extent of the Soviet role in Ethiopia, and how the United States should respond. Information is difficult to come by for Western diplomats, who have little access to the country's rulers, in sharp contrast to the 2,000 Soviet advisers, whom serve in key ministries. This, enough of a paradox, is emerging from contacts with Ethiopian officials and pronouncements — most concerning the formation of a political party — for the United States to conclude that little the West can do to Moscow's influence on the of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile

diplomats are in no mood to share charitable interpretations following the expulsion in U.S. Ambassador Frederic M. Chapin's recall after he had pressed unsuccessfully for compensation to be paid for the nationalized assets. He also had accused Ethiopians of offering to two Cuban deserters in Embassy. But both sides said it was symptomatic of that goes back to 1977, the United States declined to Ethiopia with arms after it

U.S. Election
Western diplomats in are resigned to a gloomy of the Soviet presence of the upcoming U.S. election. But they it the United States is at itself to be stamped into economic and political ties Ethiopia, lessening any of an alternative to the

many, the different ap are best summed up in o win compensation for firms that were national- 975, following the revolu- amounts claimed range 0 million lost by the Ital- 5 million by West German he value of confiscated ds is put at between \$10 nd \$25 million.

Western governments cted mildly. The Italian nt recently paid off its , and is willing to wait -pensation commission, set up by the Ethiopians, re its claims.

The issue is seen in a very different light in Washington. The United States is bound by law to freeze its aid to any government that does not address compensation within six months of nationalization. Another law requires the United States to vote against loans in international lending institutions.

Mr. Chapin is known to have made repeated attempts to explain these laws, and offered ways in which the burden of payment could be minimized. When the Ethiopians declined even to reply, the United States concluded that they were dragging their feet, and the laws came into force. The U.S. government froze \$49 million of bilateral aid and blocked a \$40-million World Bank scheme.

Most Western observers in Ethiopia feel that the U.S. approach is, as one put it, excessively legalistic, and can only push Ethiopia further into the Soviet camp.

The origin of Soviet aid to Ethiopia is subject to a similar difference of views. From a U.S. viewpoint, the Ethiopians reacted abruptly when in 1977 they ordered the closure of five U.S. facilities, including a radio relay station in Asmara and a military advisory program, after more than a year of steady deterioration in relations between the two countries.

This meant that there was no legal basis for a response when the Ethiopians urgently appealed for arms later that summer, as Eritrean rebels rose in the north and the Somalis invaded the Ogaden in the south. When the United States froze arms sales to both sides, Col. Mengistu visited Moscow, and the Russians began a major airlift of arms and Cuban troops.

However difficult in the current climate, many West Europeans believe that an effort should be made to strengthen ties with Ethiopia, and at least three governments — Italy, West Germany and Sweden — are increasing their bilateral aid in the belief that Soviet-style Communism can never be imposed on Ethiopia.

Mengistu in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — Col. Mengistu arrived in Moscow Monday and was welcomed by President Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Nikolai Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, Tass reported. It was Col. Mengistu's fourth visit to the Soviet Union since he became the Ethiopian leader in February, 1977.



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev greets Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia.

Profits From Recombinant DNA

Harvard May Help Form Genetic Firm

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard University is considering a plan to take a leading role in founding a genetic engineering company. This would enable the university to profit directly from commercial development of recombinant DNA research, commonly known as gene splicing.

The proposed corporation, in which Harvard would hold a minority interest, would use biological patents that the university holds to compete with the growing number of speculative companies working with gene splicing to create drugs, including insulin and interferon, and a wide range of industrial products.

Harvard's president, Derek Bok, has urged faculty members to debate the proposal, and developments are being watched with considerable interest at several other major universities, including Stanford, Yale, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California. All hold potentially lucrative biological patents for substances developed by recombinant DNA technology, the basic building blocks of life.

There are issues here that academic in general will have to work through, said Prof. Walter Rosenbluth of MIT. "To expect a quick payoff would be somewhat naive, but we are at the beginning of an important phase of industrial development. It would be foolish for universities not to consider entrepreneurship in this area."

If successful, its proponents say, the Harvard plan could relieve pressure on the university's limited

endowment income, support further research and help slow the dramatic rate of increase in tuition costs. It could also speed the process of technology transfer, the transformation of laboratory findings into practical uses in medicine and industry.

Caution Stressed

At the same time, officials at Harvard and elsewhere are stressing caution, because direct participation in commercial ventures is so new for the university. Chief among the faculty members' concerns is the potential conflict between the academic responsibility to disseminate information and the commercial responsibility to maintain trade secrets.

Addressing a faculty meeting last week, Mr. Bok called on the faculty to begin debate on the role of academic institutions in the commercial exploitation of patents that result from campus research. He encouraged discussion of measures that would be required to prevent the diversion of professors' time into commercial development, the intrusion of economic considerations into the tenure process, and a wide range of other legal and ethical problems.

"We should use this as an occasion to reconsider our relationships with the outside world," Henry Rosovsky, dean of Harvard's faculty of arts and sciences, said in a recent interview.

The faculty will probably take several months to consider the issue. But Mr. Bok is to make a decision on founding the genetic engineering company "in the near future, probably by the end of the

month," said Daniel Steiner, general counsel to the university. Mr. Steiner wrote a detailed memorandum, distributed to faculty members last week, outlining the advantages and drawbacks of such a venture.

"Technology in the field is moving promptly," said Walter Cabot, president of the Harvard Management Corp., which oversees the investment of Harvard's \$1.6-billion endowment and has been studying the proposal. "If this is to get off the ground, it better do it quickly."

Negotiations

If the project is approved, Harvard will have to conclude negotiations with investors, establish a management team for the company and obtain laboratory space in the Boston area.

In recent years, individual faculty members conducting DNA research at major universities have joined with private investors and venture-capital concerns to pursue commercial applications for their inventions. The universities, which hold patents for most discoveries made in their laboratories, share in the royalties that result from commercial sales.

Faculty members at the University of California founded Genentech Inc., whose stock soared from \$35 to \$88 a share after 90 minutes of trading two weeks ago.

But the Harvard project, if approved, would apparently be the first to tie both the university and members of its faculty directly to a commercial venture in genetic technology. A similar plan is reportedly under consideration at Stanford.

He Calls for Application of Ethical Rules

Pope Sees Dangerous Trends in Medicine

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has assailed genetic experimentation, "irresponsible" medical research and indiscriminate use of drugs in a speech Monday.

"The tragic example of thalidomide is a proof," the pope told a group of Italian physicians in a private audience at the Vatican, referring to the drug that caused severe birth deformities throughout the world before being banned. "Even in the attempt to cure, the physician can, involuntarily, harm the right of individuals to their proper life," he said.

He warned of ethical dangers posed by artificial insemination, birth and fertility controls, organ transplants and new drugs. There are "alarming voices" denouncing the harmful effects of "a medicine that cares more for itself than for man whom it must serve," he said.

"Science is not the highest value to which all the others must be subordinated," he said. "Higher... is the right of individuals to their physical and spiritual life and to their psychic and functional integrity."

Pope John Paul said, "Scientific progress... cannot pretend to place itself in a sort of neutral ground."

"Ethical rules, founded in the respect of the person's dignity, must illuminate and discipline the medicine in the research phase as well as in the application of the results achieved," he said.

The pope added that doctors must consider "the implicit danger to man's right to life of such discoveries in the field of artificial insemination, birth and fertility control and hibernation, of retarded death, of genetic engineering, of the psychic drugs, of organ transplants."

He said that even though scientific knowledge has its "proper laws to follow, it [scientific knowledge] must recognize, above all, an insurmountable limit in the respect of persons and in the protection of their right to live in a worthy way as a human being."

Deep Ambivalence

"The truth is that technological development... suffers from a deep ambivalence," he said.

"While it allows man to take control of his own destiny, it exposes him to the temptation of going beyond the limits of a reasonable control of nature, risking the survival and integrity of the human person."

The pope said that doctor-patient relations "must return to the basis of a dialogue characterized by listening, respect and interest."

"It must return to be an authentic meeting between two free men, or, how it has been said, between a 'trust' and a 'conscience,'" he said.

"This will allow the ill person to feel that he is understood for what he really is, an individual who has difficulties in the use of his proper body or in the explanation of his proper faculties, but who conserves intact the intimate essence of his humanity whose rights to truth and goodness — on the human as well as on the religious levels — he expects to be respected," the pope said.

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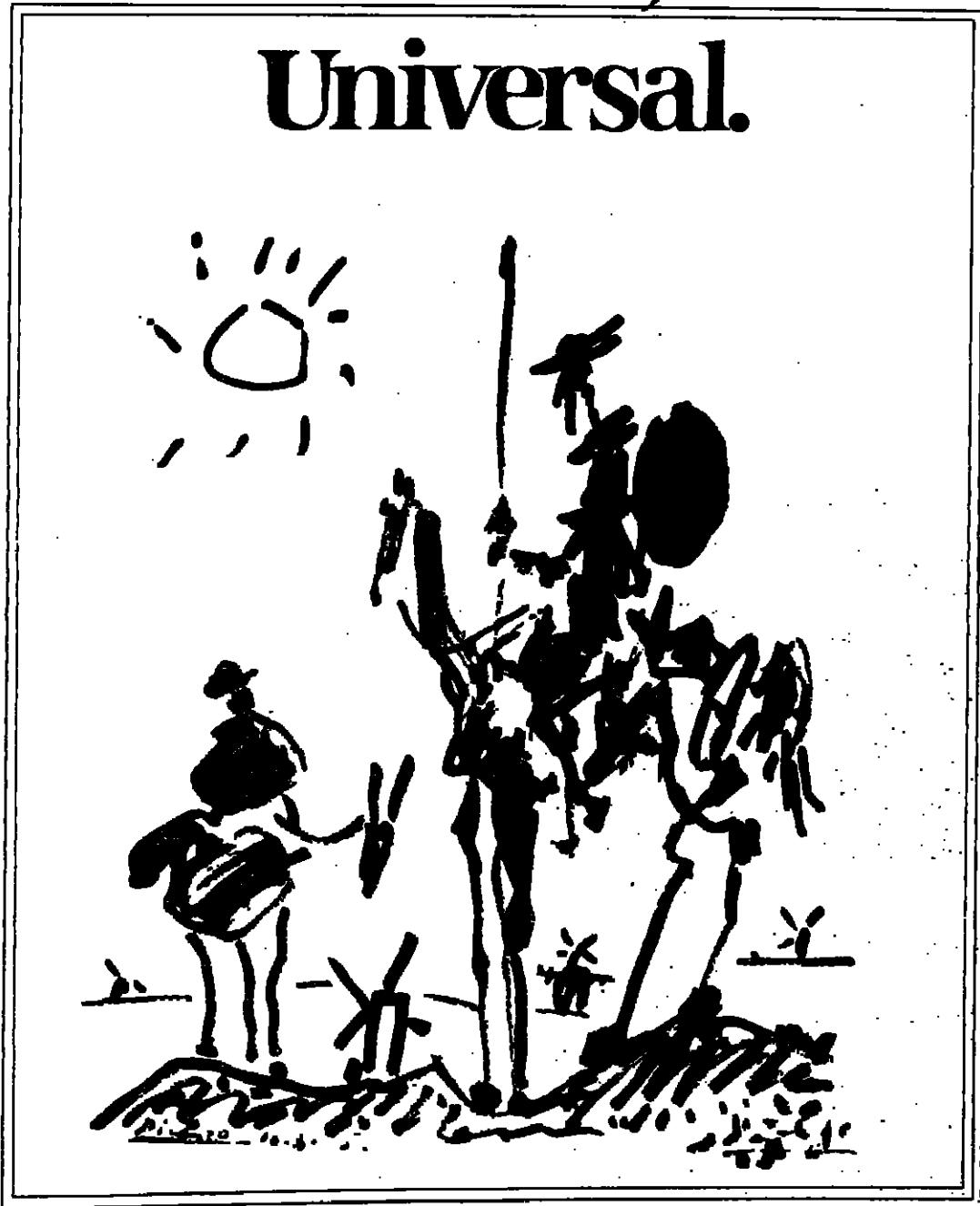
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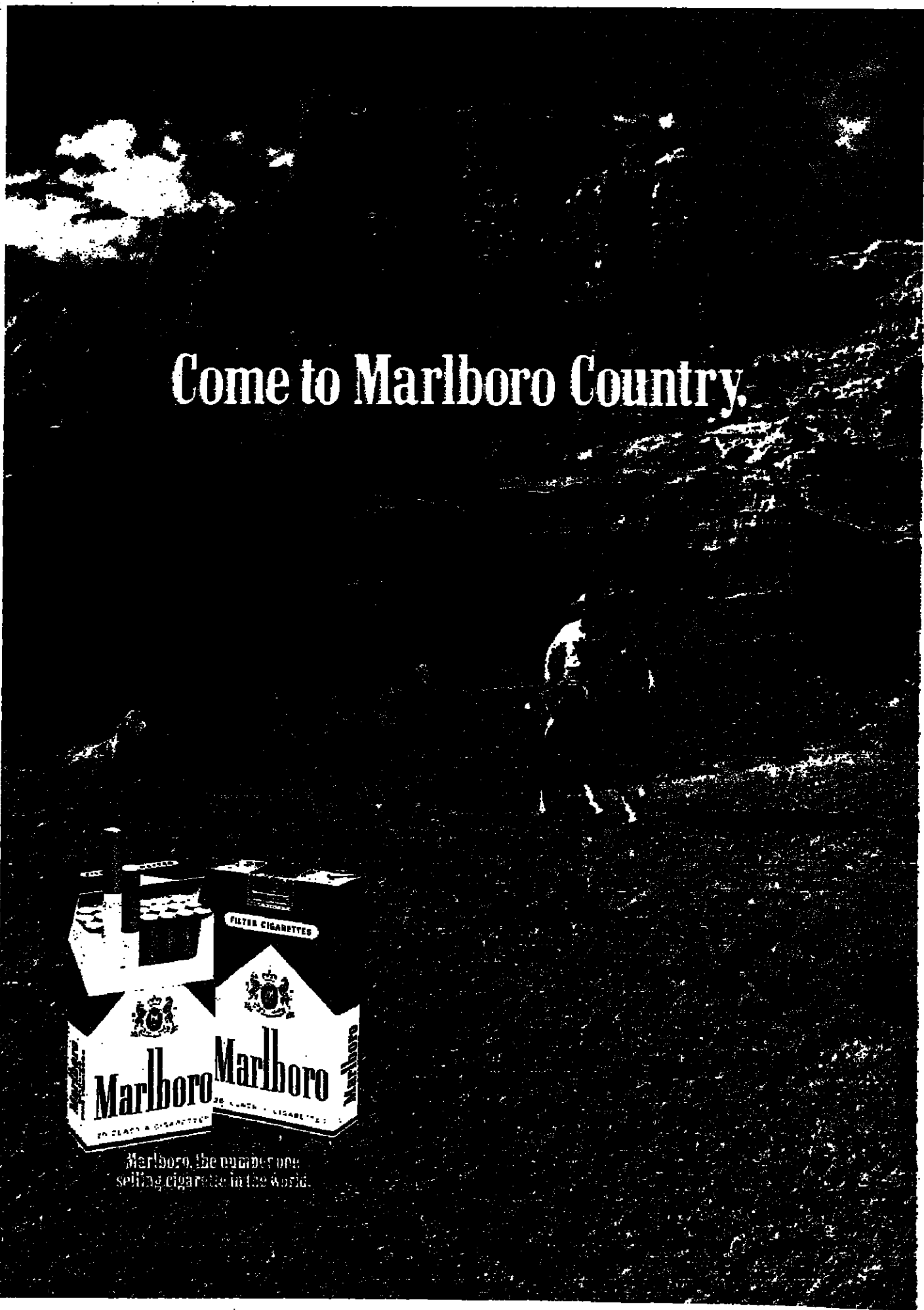
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Obituaries

Marcello Caetano, Portugal Ex-Premier

RIO DE JANEIRO — Former Portuguese Premier Marcello Caetano, 74, whose efforts to bring Portugal's colonial empire in Africa to a peaceful end triggered a military revolt that overthrew him in 1974 and ended 50 years of dictatorship, died Sunday in exile here.

Mr. Caetano died of a heart attack at his home in Rio, friends and officials said. He had made his home in this South American nation, where he lived quietly as a professor of international law, since he was exiled by the leftist military officers who overthrew him in 1974.

Mr. Caetano inherited Salazar's dictatorship in 1968 after Salazar suffered a stroke. He was more inclined to flexibility than his predecessor, and reformers hoped he would introduce democracy at home and shed Portugal's colonies.

He did introduce limited reforms, including the easing of censorship to allow limited criticism of the government, curbs on the power of the secret police and the vote for women.

Mr. Caetano spoke of "liberties we should like to see restored" but made clear their restoration would be some time in the future for Portugal's 8.5 million people. Socialist Party candidates were allowed to campaign in 1969 parliamentary elections, but election rules favoring the government party allowed it to win all 130 seats.

Critics said major changes were too much to expect from someone who as a young man admired Mus-

solini's fascism and whose political motto was "Evolution, not revolution."

Meanwhile, though decades of economic stagnation under Salazar had left Portugal the poorest country in Western Europe, Mr. Caetano continued to commit nearly half the national budget and hundreds of thousands of soldiers to colonial wars in Africa in an effort to retain an empire 14 times the size of Portugal. His refusal to come to terms with the African nationalists and end the drain on the nation's manpower touched off a revolt by leftist officers, and he was ousted in 1974.

Independence followed that year for Guinea-Bissau, formerly Portuguese Guinea, and in the next year for the rest of Portugal's African colonies — Mozambique, Angola, the Cape Verde Islands, Sao Tome and Principe.

Harold Willis Dodds

WASHINGTON (WP) — Dr. Harold Willis Dodds, 91, president of Princeton University from 1933 until retiring in 1957, died Saturday in a retirement home in Hightstown, N.J.

During his years at Princeton's presidency, the university established new departments in music, religion, aeronautical engineering, and Near Eastern Studies. Dr. Dodds was responsible for naming the university's School of Public and International Affairs after another Princeton president, Woodrow Wilson.

In the mid-1950s, he was head of a task force on personnel and civil service reform of the "Hoover Commission," the commission on organization of the executive branch of the government that was chaired by former President Herbert Hoover.

Virgil Fox

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP) — Virgil Fox, 68, an organist known internationally for his concert and recordings, died here Saturday of cancer. Mr. Fox, who began performing at the age of 14 in Cincinnati, was best known for his flamboyant interpretations of Bach.

Emanuel Neumann

TEL AVIV (AP) — Emanuel Neumann, 87, leading figure in the American Zionist movement for more than 50 years, died here Sunday. Born in Latvia, Mr. Neumann emigrated to the United States as a young man. He became a lawyer and in 1925 organized the United Palestine Appeal.

At various stages in his career, Mr. Neumann headed the Jewish National Fund, the Zionist Organization of America, the World Union of General Zionists and the Theodor Herzl Institute and Foundation.



Marcello Caetano

N.Y. Panel Backs Shift on Foreign Medical Schools

New York Times Service
ALBANY, N.Y. — The New York State Board of Regents has adopted a policy to accredit foreign medical schools so that U.S. citizens studying medicine abroad might return to the state for part of their training.

In adopting the policy last week, the regents directed the State Education Department to write regulations consistent with it. After hearings on the regulations, to be held in February, the regents will decide whether to adopt them formally.

If the policy is approved, it would be the first time that a state education department or any other U.S. agency has attempted to accredit these foreign institutions, which accommodate an estimated 10,000 U.S. citizens each year who have been rejected by U.S. medical schools. It would also be the first formal policy to give these graduates status equal to their U.S.-educated counterparts.

Under the plan, which would take effect next September, the regents would require all foreign medical schools to respond to a questionnaire. In certain cases, on-site visits at the school's expense would be required. U.S. citizens studying at those schools that gain approval by the state could then return for their third and fourth so-called clinical years.

They would not have to be accepted at any point by a U.S. medical school but rather would receive their training under the auspices of a teaching hospital in conjunction with the foreign institution.

China Describes U.S. Election as Puzzling, Boring

United Press International
PEKING — The Chinese new agency Monday described the American presidential election as puzzling, shallow on the issues and apparently of little interest to the public at large.

The agency outlined the respective positions of President Carter and Ronald Reagan on major issues in a 3,000-word dispatch from its two correspondents in Washington. It said the campaign was a "noisy presidential election, crisscrossed with a multitude of speeches and fierce wrangles."

But it was also "indistinct to many Americans and even puzzling to a lot of foreigners as to what the candidates are debating about and their real points at issue," the agency reported.

It said that although Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan have been "running high and low to enlist support their attempts have aroused little interest among the public."

Jordan Executes Two For Murder of Syrian

The Associated Press
AMMAN — Two Syrians were hanged here Monday for assassinating another Syrian who claimed political refuge in Jordan as a member of the anti-Damascus Moslem Brotherhood, the government said.

The two men were arrested shortly after the fatal shooting of Abdul Wahab Bakri in Amman last month. Bakri was described as a senior member of the Brotherhood, an Islamic fundamentalist organization opposed to the Socialist government of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad.

Speech Seen as Face-Saving Measure

U.S. Assails Unesco's Media Program

United Press International
BELGRADE — With the battle over and Unesco's communication program signed, the United States Monday made its strongest speech yet on the issue that dominated the five-week meeting.

U.S. delegation chief Robin Chandler Duke told the 152-nation plenary session of the United States' "strong objections" to various programs that had already been passed, largely by consensus.

It was a tough speech that some Western observers viewed as a face-saving measure following harsh criticism in the U.S. press of the West's performance at a session during which Unesco clearly consolidated its role as world press arbiter.

Mrs. Duke stated the U.S. position on basic issues such as freedom of the press in a statement that would be included in the record, but could not influence any vote or policy decision any more.

"We reject the notion that a free media can or should be coerced into serving as a tool of social or economic policy," she said. "It is for the media themselves, not for governments nor international organizations, to decide what causes the media should pursue and how they should pursue them."

"It is a traditional and deeply rooted conviction of the American people, deriving from a cardinal principle of our constitution, that the independent media, even to achieve desirable ends, may not be directed to perform certain tasks or be restrained from doing others," she added.

She noted that the MacBride Commission report on communications problems had rejected the idea of special privileges to protect journalists because it "would invite the dangers entailed in a licensing system, since it would require some body to stipulate who should be entitled to claim such protection."

"That is certainly clearly and firmly stated. And yet Unesco is now going ahead to do exactly what MacBride warned against: Helping organizations and other bodies — which include governments — to devise measures to protect journalists in their work," she said.

Rights of All

"Journalists, the MacBride commission asserts, will be truly protected when everyone's rights are fully recognized. We fully agree," she said.

Mrs. Duke also assailed Unesco efforts to define journalistic standards and to investigate freedom and responsibility in communications.

"In our view, both of these proposals could well lead to increasing pressure for an international code of ethics. Such a code is the antithesis to democratic views of the press and its role and how it should operate. The United States holds that journalistic practice is to be self-monitored, nationally and internationally," she said.

Erosion of Influence Seen
BELGRADE (AP) — After helping represent the West in negotiations at Unesco on press freedom, journalist and educator Elie Abel said it was time that Americans face up to the reality of the steady erosion of U.S. influence at Unesco and throughout the UN system.

"We and the people who share our views are in a very small minority in the UN system," Mr. Abel said in a telephone interview.

"We don't have a lot of friends there and we'd better face it. I think we have to ask ourselves why we are seeing this steady, steady erosion of American influence," Mr. Abel was part of the U.S. delegation to the conference here.

UPI Board Expresses Concern

BARCELONA (UPI) — The newly formed United Press International Advisory Board for Europe, Africa and the Middle East expressed concern Monday over the role of Unesco in the coverage of world news.

The board said it would investi-

gate constructive means of improving the flow of news between nations and it expressed concern over a growing trend — particularly Unesco — to use the justified appeal for better coverage of the developing world to increase government control of the media.

At a meeting here, the board chaired by Mort Rosenbaum, editor of the International Herald Tribune, heard reports from UPI executives including one on plans to broaden the ownership of the service, a process initiated 18 months ago by the agency and E. W. Scripps Co.

Party Membership Declining

Catalan Revolt Points Up Spain Communist Crisis

By James M. Markham

MADRID — An angry confrontation between Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party, and the party's autonomous Catalan wing has brought into the open a deepening crisis in the Communist movement here.

The party, one of the most assertively independent in the West, has also become the most disputatious and faction-ridden, and is experiencing a sharp decline in membership.

The current blowup stems from a renewed effort by Mr. Carrillo, 65, to control the Catalan branch, which was once separately affiliated with the Communist International.

Under its own secretary-general, Antoni Gutierrez Diaz, the Catalan wing has developed a startling degree of independence, sheltering at least four factions. In 1978 it refused to follow the national party in dropping the term "Leninist" from its statutes. Having won 13 of the Communist 23 seats in the Cortes (parliament) last year, it clearly feels capable of standing up to Mr. Carrillo.

No Love Lost

The confrontation is accentuated by the poisoned personal relationship between Mr. Carrillo and Mr. Gutierrez, who has been boycotting meetings of the party's Executive Committee in Madrid. "Things are bad enough as they are," lamented a committee member, "but the two men cannot stand each other."

After a stormy meeting in Barcelona, Mr. Gutierrez called 25 Spanish journalists to an extraordinary "off the record" news briefing at which he ridiculed Mr. Carrillo and suggested that he be replaced by Nicolas Sartorius, a respected Communist intellectual and labor leader.

In Madrid, ranking Communists insist that the issue of Mr. Carrillo's succession is "not on the agenda," as one put it. But it is evident only three and a half years after the legalization of the party that Mr. Carrillo finds himself in the middle of a storm of his own making that raises fundamental questions about the possibility of bringing democracy to an organization geared to be run from the top.

Several years ago Mr. Carrillo attracted international attention by sharply questioning the nature of the system in the Soviet Union, and criticizing the absence of a "authentic" democracy there. Late he has toned down his anti-Soviet broadcasts, though the party has condemned the intervention in Afghanistan and, more vigorously, has supported the development of independent labor unions in Poland.

A Learning Experience

"Now it should be the duty of other Communist parties in power to learn from the Polish experience, before their own contradictions generate grave conflicts, as to seek new and simple channels of expression so that socialist democracy ceases to be merely formal," Mr. Carrillo said last month in long report on Poland to the Executive Committee that could have pleased Moscow.

While he has maintained a visibly Eurocommunist stand on international questions — Eurocommunism, which advocates, especially in Western Europe, Communist movements independent of Soviet and Chinese blocs — Mr. Carrillo has gripped the party with power firmly. This has intensified the revolt of the Catalan wing and contributed to the striking loss of card-carrying members.

Professionals Defect

While all parties have suffered similar attrition, the Communists have experienced extensive defection by professionals, particularly lawyers, architects and journalists, and the party has almost disappeared from the universities.

"I'm not so worried about numbers as I am about the quality of certain people we're losing," Communist leader commented.

Another blow to morale is a prestige war the party's inability to sustain its daily newspaper, *Mundo Obrero* (Worker's World), which closed in June after selling only 15,000 of 100,000 copies printed and incurring big deficits. Its collapse as a daily newspaper generated bitter recriminations since its editor, Federico Melch, summarized dismissed 104 workers as Communists. "He acted ruthlessly as any capitalist," a former employee complained.

Image of Fair Trial Seen in Choice

Gang of 4 Said to Get China's Top Lawyers

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING — China's best-known criminal lawyer has been appointed to head the defense of the country's radicals, including Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, at their forthcoming trial, according to associates of the attorney.

The sources reported that Ma Rungqiao, a scholarly, respected expert in criminal law who is in his mid-50s, will be the chief defense counsel for the leftists, known as the Gang of Four. Mr. Ma is one of only four lawyers in China who have been allowed to practice continuously since the early 1950s.

He was appointed to the defense team by the Communist Party Central Committee, the sources added.

The choice of Mr. Ma and the

fact that he was selected by the Central Committee are an indication that Peking wants to insure that the trial appears as fair as possible.

Two Groups

The four radicals, along with Mao's former political secretary, Chen Boda, are charged with plotting an armed rebellion and persecuting thousands of officials during the Cultural Revolution. In addition, five senior generals, four of them former members of the party Politburo, who were close colleagues of the late Defense Minister Lin Biao, are accused of trying to murder Mao.

The two groups are to be tried before a special high court. There are indications that closed door sessions of the trial, or perhaps

some form of pretrial hearings have already begun, but China has announced that the official trial will be public, or at least that "representatives" will be allowed to attend. This phase is expected to begin in about a week or 10 days.

Mr. Ma's associates said he canceled all appointments a week and told them he would be very busy for the next few weeks, another sign that some form of proceedings may already be underway.

The profession of lawyers in China was virtually abolished in 1957 during the so-called Anti-Rightist Campaign and most lawyers were shipped off for re-education in the countryside or assigned to menial jobs. The legal profession was restored two years ago after Mao's death and the downfall of the radicals.

Role of Lawyer

An attorney's role in China normally confined to urging leniency for his client or present mitigating evidence. Lawyers not challenge the state's case or as adversaries as they do in the West.

A new set of government regulations for Chinese lawyers published in August describes them as "legal workers" and said they should "protect the interests of the state" as much as the individual also says they should "propagate the Socialist system."

China does not accept the Western idea of the presumption of innocence. A pamphlet published last year by the Political and Legal Institute in Peking denounced the concept as a "bourgeois legal concept" by which bourgeois class oppressed the people. About 95 percent of all people brought to trial are found guilty.

Mr. Ma himself was in the class to graduate from the Political and Legal Institute in 1952 in the Communist triumph in China. In the past it turned out most of China's judges and many of its judicial personnel.

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Festivals

Wexford Stages 3 Adventurous Operas

By Henry Pleasant
International Herald Tribune
WEXFORD, Ireland — The Wexford Festival Opera, in its 29th year, continues in its tradition of adventurous ways, offering Carlisle Floyd's "Of Mice and Men" as its first American opera, tackling Handel for the first time with his "Orlando" (1733), and providing a glimpse of early cinema with his rarely encountered "Edgar" (1889).

But there is no denying the skill and the affection with which Floyd has tailored the story of Steinbeck's longish short story, and then upon how one reacts to a fashionable contemporary operatic idiom that too often emerges as an unequal contest between a cast enacting and singing a narrative and an orchestra insistently and clamorously commenting on the action.

Lawrence Cooper as George and Christine Isley as Curley's wife, ably supported by Irish singers achieving astonishing conviction as American ranch hands. The musical direction is in the deft hands of Houston Grand Opera's musical director, John de Main, enjoying the enthusiastic participation of the Irish Radio-Television Symphony.

"Of Mice and Men" fits perfectly into Wexford's tiny Theatre Royal. Puccini's "Edgar" does not, nor with its appalling libretto, a treatment of sacred and profane love suggesting a curious amalgam of "Carmen" and "Tannhauser," would it fit well anywhere else.

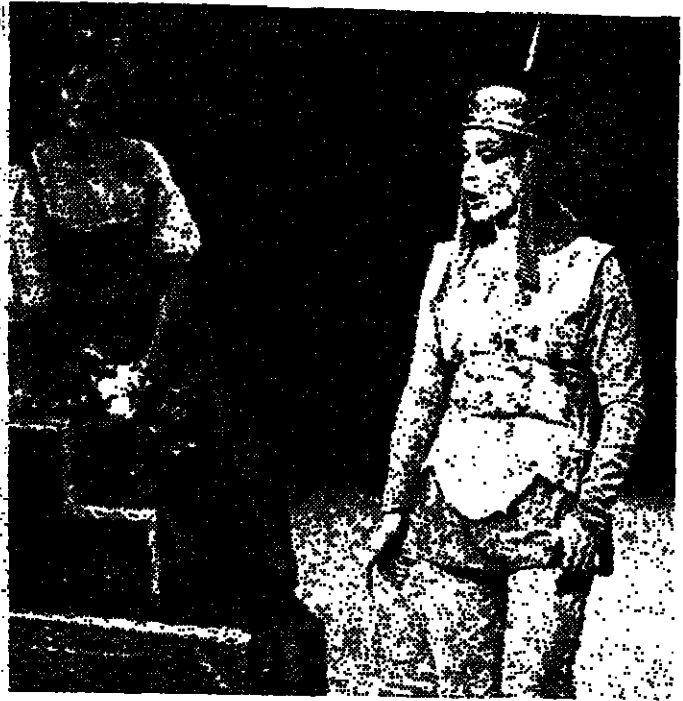
But it has its rewards as a revelation of authentic operatic genius in embryo, and in more than embryo in a third act requiem so movingly effective that Toscanini chose it for Puccini's funeral. There is also, in the first act, Puccini's finest baritone aria, magnificently sung here by Terence Sharpe.

Tudor Libretto

"Orlando" is one of Handel's less familiar operas, probably because the libretto is a tedious account of frustrated love, rendered the less engaging by heroes with treble voices, the excellent John Angelo Messina, a countertenor, as Orlando, and Ireland's leading contralto, Bernadette Greevy, as his rival, Medora, splendidly as they both sing.

Nor are matters helped by the stage set, a gridded, tiered pyramid on a white tile floor against a white tile backdrop suggesting nothing so much as a moderate-sized aviary incongruously situated in the middle of a gentlemen's facility in a municipal stadium.

Musically all is in order under the sensitive direction of James Judd, and there was treasurable delight in the acting and singing and the Italian dialect, too — of Lesley Garrett, a young singer of whom much may be expected.



Bernadette Greevy (right), Lesley Garrett in "Orlando."

Exhibitions

Promoter of 'Unofficial' Soviet Art

By Peter Maass
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Sept. 15, 1974, was a gray, wet day, and when the 30 or so unofficial artists arrived at a deserted lot on the outskirts of Moscow, about 500 others — including a number of journalists — were waiting. So were a few bulldozers, water-spraying trucks, and a lot of young vigilantes who some were policemen.

The confrontation paintings destroyed, artists beaten and U.S. journalists assaulted. Western press condemned the closing of the exhibit by Soviet artists. The Soviet press called it a "cheap provocation."

Ve planned the exhibit like a spy operation, said the Russian collector Alexander Glezer, recent interview in his Paris. Glezer, along with painter Y. Rabin, was one of the main organizers of the exhibition.

He had the idea of organizing a show in the streets in 1969, yartists were afraid of this. . . . Oskar Rabin was ready, but as alone," Glezer said.

Three Artists
bin, who now lives in Paris, is of three artists being shown at the Galerie Moscov-Petersburg, at 11 Rue de l'Ecluse in Saint-Germain-des-Près through Nov. 11. The others Rabin's wife, Valentina Krotkaya, and their son, Alexander, a co-organizer of the 1974. Glezer asserted that unofficial artists in the Soviet Union are that there are no galleries or for their art in the West.

ezzer wants to encourage these is through his galleries. He is to have displayed about 100 ings smuggled to the West the Soviet Union.

addition to his Paris gallery, r. 46, has established two ums of Soviet unofficial art ne in Montgeron, near Paris, ther in Jersey City, N.J. — his collection of roughly 900 s. On Nov. 6, Glezer will be in York for the opening of his gallery in SoHo, and he plans ies in Lausanne and Stock.

His memoirs have been pub- i in Russian, and Glezer has lished a small publishing based in Montgeron.

s interest in unofficial Soviet gan in 1959, during the per- f relative liberalization that uly ended in 1962. An show



Alexander Glezer

he organized in Moscow in 1967 was closed in hours. "I had hoped it would take at least one day to be closed," he said. Another exhibition in Thilist lasted all of four days, while a final attempt in 1969 was closed in 45 minutes.

"With the money I made from translating books from Georgian to Russian I started buying paintings by unofficial artists. . . . The door to my apartment was always open to all who wished to come, even those I didn't know. . . . The KGB called my flat the *samizdat* of painting."

The 1974 exhibition circumvented regulations because there were no rules covering outdoor exhibits. But Moscow authorities refused to endorse it.

"The next day I organized a press conference and announced that in two weeks we would return to the same place with our paintings."

The authorities acquiesced, and a four-hour-long exhibition of unofficial art was held on a warm

Sunday afternoon attended by a crowd estimated in the thousands. It was called "The Second Autumn Open-Air Exhibition," and it has been referred to as the "Russian Woodstock."

Interrogations and threats followed. "After [the exhibition] I was always followed by two KGB cars," Glezer said. In December of that year, Glezer was given the choice of leaving the country or going to a prison camp. He chose the former, but not without a parting salvo. In Leningrad at the end of the year for an exhibition of unofficial art, he was arrested and imprisoned for 10 days for "disrespect of authority."

Art is Glezer's profession and pastime and he is most enthusiastic and comfortable when talking about it. "Some of the critics wrote that Rabin's neo-expressionism reminds them of Chagall," he said. "It's easy to say this when you look at art superficially and do not try to understand it."

"Western art," he said, "is pretty and can be very interesting and beautiful, but it is, to me, cold. It comes from the brain more than the heart. Here painters think about what they could invent, what they could do to be different than before, and for Soviet painters it is to recreate an art which no longer existed after Stalin. So [the Soviet painters] didn't have to find new forms, but re-create art, and it is more their feelings and the feelings of those around them that are being expressed."

"So this contemporary Soviet unofficial art is born in Soviet reality. Soviet reality is so surrealistic, tragic, completely Kafkaesque. . . . [Soviet painters] don't have to invent because they already exist in a surrealistic and tragic environment."

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International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

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Waverley Root

Some of Sweet Potato's Trips May Have Been Yam Sessions

I DO NOT know if Thor Heyerdahl was aware of this when he evolved his theory that navigators from South America had succeeded in crossing the Pacific, but the Maoris of New Zealand have a tradition that the sweet potato, a native of tropical America, reached them from "the country of the ancestors," wherever that may have been, in "canoes made of pieces of wood sewed together" (balsa rafts tied together with cordage or vines, like Heyerdahl's Kon Tiki).

This vegetable is known by the same name in New Zealand, the Fiji Islands and Tahiti. If you consult a chart of the currents of the South Pacific, you will see that a raft, a canoe — or a sweet potato — drifting from the West Coast of South America would pass by Tahiti and the Fiji, and then veer south toward New Zealand. Did the sweet potato actually reach these islands across the Pacific before it got to Europe across the Atlantic? (It could have done so at the same time, perhaps with Indians fleeing the Spanish occupation of Peru). This would account for the reference by Antonio Pigafetta of the Magellan expedition to eating what he or his translators have identified as sweet potatoes in the Ladrones (near Guam), which in 1519 would seem hardly unlikely if they came from the West.

Dubious Theory

The same theory, of a pre-Columbian trans-Pacific passage of an American food to the Old World, has been postulated in the case of maize and even turkey. Both times, in my opinion, the theory is wrong, and I believe that it is wrong for the sweet potato too. Pigafetta was no botanist. Although he had seen genuine sweet potatoes in Brazil, he may nevertheless have confused the sweet potato with the yam, a mistake which is still being made.

The two look alike, and even, to a certain extent, taste alike, but they belong to different families — the yam is a member of the *Dioscoreaceae* and the sweet potato of the *Convolvulaceae*. What Pigafetta and took for the same vegetable he had seen in

Brazil, was in all probability a yam (and so, perhaps, was the vegetable the Maoris had received from the land of their ancestors — probably Polynesian islands north-west of New Zealand — even if they identified it later with the sweet potato). Or Pigafetta may have seen a relative of the sweet potato, the water convolvulus, an Old World species which has been called, incorrectly, a sweet potato. Vasco da Gama's "cooked roots that had the flavor of chestnuts" were probably yams also.

In the improbable case that the vegetable of Magellan and the Maoris really was the sweet potato, it certainly did not reach the Asiatic mainland before Europeans discovered it in the West Indies. If it had previously existed in China, it could hardly have escaped the notice of the Arab traders or of the European travelers who, like Marco Polo, reported fully on other foreign foods. There is no Sanskrit word for this vegetable. It was unknown in the ancient Mediterranean world, and there is no mention of it in the Bible. It seems to be exclusively an American plant, originating in the tropics or subtropics, where it is a perennial, though sufficiently hardy to be grown as an annual in the warmer parts of the temperate zone.

Its history in America is minutely documented from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus, who reported that it existed in many varieties. He was served three or four kinds at a feast given in his honor by the king of the island of Santo Tome. Columbus likened them to large radishes, which suggests that he was more impressed by their shape than their taste, unless it was simply by the fact that they grew underground. He recorded that bread was made from them, which he called *gale bread*, *gale* or *gale* being the local name for the sweet potato. In 1494, Chanca, the doctor of Columbus's fleet, mentions its presence on Hispaniola, where it was called *ager*, but its name was *camote* in Yucatan, where its presence was noted in the account of the fourth voyage of Columbus. In Arakak it was *batatas*, the form which has given us our word "potato." This was also the word used by Pierre

Martyr when in 1514 he gave the names of nine varieties cultivated in Honduras; but Garcilassa de la Vega wrote in 1522 that it was called *apichu* in Peru, where he said red, yellow, white and brown varieties were grown.

Peru has the oldest archaeological evidence on the sweet potato. It was cultivated there in what is known as the Formative Period of Agriculture, from 750 B.C. to the present era; its dried seeds were found in the necropolis of Paracas, which dates from the beginning of this period.

The sweet potato was planted in Spain in 1493, according to one authority, in which case it would have had to be from plants brought back by Columbus himself. The Spaniards liked them better than white potatoes (which had to endure a long period of probation before they were accepted generally in Europe). By the second half of the 16th century they seem to have been in general cultivation in Spain and Portugal, and perhaps even in Italy. Spain was presumably their first source for England, where they were often called Spanish potatoes. It was from Spain that Henry VIII obtained them, and ate them in a sweet spiced pie which he is said to have appreciated greatly.

Arrival in England

England seems first to have acquired sweet potatoes directly in 1564, when Sir John Hawkins returned from a voyage to "the coast of Guinea, and the Indies of Nova Hispania," with a cargo which included sweet potatoes. Richard Hakluyt sampled some, and wrote in 1589, in "The Principall Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation": "These potatoes be the most delicate roots that may be eaten, and doe farre exceed our pascapots or carots." It was the potato for John Gerard, in his "Herball" of 1597. The white potato had to be distinguished from the sweet potato by being called the "potato of Virginia," which it was not; but this mistake has plagued us ever since with the belief that the white potato, a native of the Andes, came originally from North America.

"This Plant (which is called by some Skyrrrets of Peru)." Gerard wrote of the sweet potato, "is generally called Potatus or Potato's . . . I had in my garden divers roots that have flourished unto the first approach of Winter, and have grown unto a great length of branches, but they brought forth no floures at all; whether because the Winter caused them to perish before their time of flowering, or that they be of nature barren of floures, I am not certain. (The sweet potato does not produce seed above 30 degrees of latitude and usually no flowers either above 35; London is at about 51.5).

"The Potato's grow in India, Barbarie, Spaine, and other hot regions . . . The Potato roots are among the Spaniards, Italians, Indians, and many other nations, ordinarie and common meat; which no doubt are of mighty and nourishing parts, and doe strengthen and comfort nature; whose nutriment is as it were a mean between flesh and fruit, but somewhat windie; yet being roasted in the embers they lose much of the windinesse . . . Notwithstanding howsoever they be dressed, they comfort, nourish, and strengthen the body."

Gerard was a contemporary of Shakespeare, who used the word "potato" several times in his plays; he meant, as Gerard did, the sweet potato. It must have meant sweet potatoes still in 1656, when Marquette's "The Perfect Cook" gave a recipe for potato pie whose other ingredients included cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, grapes and dates, which would be a little hard to reconcile with white potatoes. The latter did not achieve possession of the name until 1775, when, according to the Oxford Dictionary, the term "sweet potato" entered the English language; thereafter "potato" alone meant the white potato.

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"Food," an encyclopedic collection of Waverley Root's articles is being published today in the United States by Simon and Schuster. Much of the material appeared in these columns in slightly different form.

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July 1982

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Page 9 Tuesday, October 28, 1980 **

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Donnell Douglas 3d-Quarter Earnings Off

LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas Corp. reported that its third quarter earnings were adversely affected by a substantial decline in interest as well as its previously announced write-off of \$32 million of Super 80 costs. Its third quarter net fell to a reported \$11.7 million \$49 million a year earlier.

The company said third quarter commercial aircraft deliveries rose to eight DC-10 airplanes from nine a year earlier and to four DC-8s, down from nine. It also reported no new firm orders for the DC-8 third quarter, against six a year earlier and there were orders for DC-10s against four in the 1979 third quarter.

All Now Leading Exxon and Amoco in U.S.

SAN ANGELO — Sales figures for the first half of the year indicated that Shell has jumped ahead of Exxon and Amoco in U.S. gasoline sales, oil analyst Dan Lundberg reported.

Shell had 7.62 percent of the market compared to Exxon's 7.6 percent and Amoco's 7.17 percent, the weekly Lundberg Report said. Last year Shell was third behind Exxon and Amoco. Texaco and Mobil, fifth and sixth last year behind fourth-place Gulf, rose to fourth and fifth in first half of the year as Gulf dropped to sixth.

Lundberg said, the nation's seventh largest oil company, Monday reported a 22-percent gain in third-quarter earnings. Shell announced a recent profit rise in the quarter. Arco said that increased production of Alaska's North Slope bolstered third-quarter results while Shell attributed its improved earnings to higher petroleum prices and increased production.

Wait National Has Record Oil Profits

WAIT — The Kuwait National Petroleum Co. reported record profits of about \$440 million last year in its annual report. Overall foreign sales exceeded 19 million tons for various petroleum products, the report said, as the company improved refining methods made full use of the operational flexibility of its refinery in Shuaiba, a 11 percent increase over the previous year. Daily production of the company is estimated at 186,000 barrels per day, the report said.

Group to Buy Gas from Dome

KYO — A consortium of five Japanese companies has reached an agreement with Dome Petroleum of Canada for the long-term supply of natural gas from Alberta and British Columbia, a consortium spokesman said.

The consortium, headed by Nippon Iwai Corp., one consortium member, said Dome has agreed to supply Japan with 2.6 million tons of LNG over 20 years, beginning 1985.

The consortium also agreed to take part in the gas projects including a gas liquefaction factory, gas-shipping facilities and carriers, he said. The other firms involved are Chubu Electric, Kyushu Electric Power, Osaka Gas and Toho Gas.

Pont Cleared on FTC Monopoly Charge

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission on Monday cleared Du Pont, the largest chemical company in the United States, of an allegation that it illegally tried to monopolize the market for a widely used nitrile rubber.

The FTC complaint charged that Du Pont tried to exploit a competitive advantage to monopolize the market for titanium dioxide, a cheaper production method and the technology to operate scale plants efficiently. Du Pont enjoyed a cost advantage by 1970, it used to expand its share of the market.

The commission staff said Du Pont refused to license its cheaper technology to competitors and expanded its production capacity to capture the anticipated growth in demand for the product.

Indig Will Reduce Workforce by 2,000

WEST GERMANY — Grundig reported that it will reduce its total and foreign workforce by 2,000 by the end of 1981, following increased competition and a smaller product market.

In 1979-80 annual report, the group said that it currently employs 15,000 people. The group earlier announced that net profits of 33.7 million Deutsche marks (\$18.2 million) from 95.5 million (\$51.3 million) in the year to March 31.

Zimbabwe Tobacco Plans Face New Woes

By Joseph Lelyveld

New York Times Service

ISBURY — After a bruising struggle against international sanctions, Zimbabwe's tobacco industry returned to the market through the front his year, confidently expecting warm, not to mention profitable, welcome from its old customers.

The tobacco industry is still to the hands of white growers, as the case when Zimbabwe Rhodesia. But when it returned to the world market, it was a pariah, forced to deal with middlemen who treated the crop as mercenary instead. For the first time, it enjoyed the advantage of tariff reductions from the European Economic Community as a result of Zimbabwe's new status as an independent country.

It did not work out as expected, however. The industry's operations were dashed and growers had to be bailed out by the government. A year had been told for years surely confiscate their lands and gain power.

Poor Quality
production of poor-quality tobacco was the main problem, in the words of Denis Norman, who as a tobacco grower before independence named his ministerial gesture to white farmers a season's disappointment nothing to do with the Rip.

End to Sanctions Brings Little Relief As Low-Grade Crop Poorly Received

van Winkle nature of the industry's return to legitimacy as a supplier of tobacco to Britain and Western Europe, which bought most of the large Rhodesian crops before Ian Smith led the white minority into independence and eventual guerrilla war. Some of the high value of the Rhodesian tobacco was due to its traditional markets.

"We've come out of the dark into the light and blinked a couple of times to see what's going on," Mr. Norman said.

While Rhodesian tobacco was under the cloud of sanctions, new competitors appeared on the world scene such as Brazil, South Korea and the Philippines. On the other hand, the foreign ties established by Mr. Mugabe are opening new markets. Zimbabwe this year will be exporting tobacco for the first time to China and North Korea.

Open Auctions
But the main reasons for this year's difficulties, Mr. Norman said in an interview, were weather — two consecutive dry seasons — and the fact that the crop was planted before sanctions were lifted. Unable to get good prices even for their best leaf, growers had found it more profitable to emphasize quantity over quality.

This year's crop — nearly all of which was intended for export — will be the second-largest in the country's history. Tobacco auctions here are open to outsiders for

U.S. Upsets Swiss With Tariff Ruling

By Victor Luschni

New York Times Service

GENEVA — The Swiss watch industry is upset over what it sees as an American bureaucratic mix-up that has opened the U.S. market to Soviet timepieces on a favorable tariff basis to which they are not entitled.

What is "particularly irritating," according to Rene Retornaz, director of the Swiss Watch Federation, is that the Soviet Union, a country that "contributed nothing" to the success of the Tokyo Round of world trade talks and other multilateral negotiations for dismantling barriers to international commerce, "derives the same benefits as those partners of the United States that played the game."

Since the Soviet Union has never joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the 85-nation agency that sponsored the series of postwar trade liberalization negotiations that culminated with the successful conclusion of the Tokyo Round last year, it does not qualify for the most-favored-nation treatment that its members automatically extend to each other.

Assembly Points

Such status, which assures that a country's exports are accepted by the importing country at the lowest tariff rate possible, has also been denied because of Moscow's treatment of Jews seeking to emigrate.

As explained by Mr. Retornaz, the U.S. Customs Service in New York, for the sake of "standardization," had applied last month to a shipment of Soviet watches that were assembled in Hong Kong the special "rules of origin" that are meant for watches that are assembled in the Virgin Islands, Guam and American Samoa from foreign-made parts.

The special rules are tailored to promote the economic development of the three U.S. possessions and help their products enter the United States free of duty. But Mr. Retornaz asserted that, by departing from the severer rules of origin normally applied to foreign-made watches, the Customs Service classified the basically Soviet product as made in Hong Kong. This meant, he said, that they qualified for admission to the U.S. at the lowest duty rate because Hong Kong products enjoy most-favored-nation status.

The United States is a major market for the hard-pressed Swiss watchmakers, who have been squeezed by the electronic revolution in the industry and the impact of the high value of the Swiss franc, which makes Swiss products more expensive for foreign buyers.

The first time in 15 years, after having been conducted with the secrecy of a military tribunal under the Smith regime so that sanctions-busting foreign buyers could have their identity protected. By the time the auctions ended for the season, it is expected that total sales will reach 273 million pounds.

The major Western buyers all had large stocks of tobacco of the grades Zimbabwe was offering, and, with interest rates high, were not eager to go into the money market to add to their inventories. As a result, the average price of tobacco fell rapidly in the first 12 days of auctions here to about 27 cents a pound — roughly half what the growers had been expecting.

It was then that the government intervened, guaranteeing loans to local purchasing agents who were asked to stockpile their purchases for two years so as not to compete with the crops of 1981 and 1982. To insure that these will be of higher quality, the government made the whole deal conditional on a 40 percent cutback on production. Next year's crop, it has now been agreed, will be held to 154 million pounds.

Tobacco Was King

The episode goes far to illustrate the changing role of tobacco in the Zimbabwean economy. Tobacco was king before the white settlers decreed their independence; it was by far the largest earner of foreign exchange and provider of jobs domestically. Despite their small number — there were never more

Capitalism: China Syndrome

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

PEKING — Li Guisheng's electric motors for water pumps sometimes do not work. Last year his customers had to take them anyway, this being Socialist China with a planned economy. But this year the Chinese are testing capitalist-style competition, and so Mr. Li's workshop is in trouble.

"We have little fans in each motor for cooling, but they are made of plastic and do not work sometimes in high temperatures. Our clients want aluminum fans, but we do not have any. What do we do?" the 56-year-old Li asked. "Last year the clients had no choice, but now they say they will buy elsewhere."

It is a small but significant sample of the pain suffered by a Chinese economy trying to embrace the alien concept of a limited free market, and the bewilderment and worry of men like Mr. Li who must make it work.

Second Place

Last year his factory, the Peking Electric Motor Factory, met its quota of 700,000 kilowatts worth of motors and had no trouble selling them. Its one buyer was the government, which passed the motors on to

New Concepts Hurt, Bewilder

Chinese factories and turned a deaf ear to any complaints.

This year the government will buy only half of last year's quota, and the factory must arrange to sell the rest directly to customers. It has been able to scrape together only 500,000 kilowatts in total orders, including the government's. The government says it will not guarantee any purchases next year, and Mr. Li's factory will have to get all its orders on its own.

"We live or die by quality," says a new slogan posted up in the factory. Mr. Li admits: "People want to buy from the Dalian Electric Motor Factory before they buy from us. They got the gold medal for quality, while we only got the trusted products award, which is second place."

"We have decided not to make aluminum fans but to try to buy them from another factory. In the meantime, my shop will work on another motor used for lathes, and reach our quota in that."

Mr. Li was yanked out of an impoverished village south of Peking when he was 16 and sent to Changchun in the far northeast to work in a machine factory.

ry in a Japanese-occupied area. After World War II, the factory went out of business and Mr. Li moved to Tianjin, and then Peking.

Some Nostalgia

In 1954, when the new Communist government still allowed some competition, Mr. Li's small machine shop again went bankrupt. He found another job on his own, something that could not happen today with all personnel assigned by the state.

The present Chinese leadership, convinced of the failures of overweening state control, look back on those days of the early 1950s with some nostalgia. Mr. Li also defends competition and praises the energy of older workers who remember those days.

Younger workers can be a problem. Mr. Li said he had to discipline a young worker who was fiddling with co-workers' time cards as a joke, costing them their bonuses. "We use bonuses a lot now," Mr. Li said. Two young workers lost their bonuses because they were careless and damaged an engine mounting.

While Mr. Li tries to improve efficiency in his plant, sales officials in the factory's offices look for customers. One of them said, with a hopeful gleam in his eye: "We have had a visit from General Electric."

U.S. Productivity Decline Ends

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The productivity of the U.S. economy reversed a string of six quarterly declines to post a 1.4-percent annual rate of increase in the third quarter, the Labor Department reported Monday. It was the largest rise in two years and the first in the private business sector since the fourth quarter of 1978.

When agriculture was excluded, businesses showed a quarterly increase of 2.6-percent annual rate, the first rise in three quarters and the largest in three years, the department said.

Productivity for the entire private business sector declined at a 2.7-percent annual rate in the second quarter, while productivity for the non-farm business sector fell at a 3.7-percent annual rate.

Productivity measures the amount of goods and services produced in one hour of paid working time. As the productivity rate rises, businesses can offset higher labor costs from increased production, and the savings can help stabilize prices at the retail level.

The government said output increased by 0.3 percent in the third

quarter, while paid working hours declined by 1.1 percent to account for the productivity increase.

Although the report shows a favorable increase in productivity in the third quarter, it was still 0.4 percent below the third quarter level of 1979.

In the manufacturing sector, however, productivity declined at a 2.7-percent annual rate, with both output and hours down sharply. It was the fourth straight quarter of falling manufacturing productivity.

NYSE Prices Off Sharply

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Fears of further interest rate increases and signs that inflation is worsening sent prices on the New York Stock Exchange sharply lower in active trading Monday.

Meanwhile, General Motors Corp. announced a third quarter net loss of \$567 million or \$1.95 a share compared with a year ago third quarter profit of \$21.4 million or six cents a share.

The largest U.S. automaker said adverse pressures, including the low level of U.S. economic activity and a continued shift in demand toward smaller cars, continued in the third quarter.

Analysts said Friday's report of another increase in the basic money stock and an upward revision of the prior week's figures reinforced belief that the Federal Reserve will have to tighten credit further. Interest rates rose in the bond market.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 11.86 points to close at 931.74. Declines swamped advances three to one as turnover slowed to 24 million shares from 41.05 million Friday.

NCR Corp. extended until Nov. 6 its offer to purchase all outstanding shares of common and preferred stock of Applied Digital Data Systems at \$12 and \$27 a share, respectively.

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Bonn Is Advised To Let Mark Slip

The Associated Press

BONN — Five leading economic research institutes Monday called for temporary de-facto devaluation of the Deutsche mark to avoid a slump deeper than the zero growth rate they foresee for the West German economy next year.

In an autumn report prepared for the government, the institutes forecast a 1-percent decline in GNP growth in the first half of 1981, offset by a 1-to-1.5-percent increase in the last six months to give a zero average for the year.

[The Association of West German Banks said Monday that it regards the institutes' forecast of zero economic growth as realistic. Reuters reported.]

The institutes recommended that the Bundesbank accept a temporary devaluation of the mark to improve prospects for exports. They also suggested that the bank loosen its tight-money policies by allowing for expansion of the money supply and by reducing key interest rates.

The institutes' forecast of zero growth had been expected. Last Tuesday the Economics Ministry predicted a 0.5-percent growth rate for 1981 at best. That forecast, more than a week after national elections, was well below previous government predictions.

The institutes noted that the Bundesbank this year began orienting its monetary policy to external requirements — the rapidly rising deficit in the current account of the payments balance, sharp price increases and rising interest rates abroad. This depressed the mark's exchange rate and made the West German currency the weakest in the European Monetary System together with Italy's lira, the institutes said.

In order to maintain the external

Retail Prices Up 0.9% in France

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — The French retail price index, base 1970, rose 0.9 percent in September to 257.1 compared with a rise of 1 percent in August and 1.5 percent in July, the statistical institute said Monday.

Meanwhile the broadly-defined money supply (M-2) rose a provisional seasonally adjusted 1.4 percent in August after a 0.4-percent rise in July, to give a year-on-year increase of 11.5 percent against 11.3 percent in July, the credit council said.

The unadjusted M-2 was 11.4 percent above that of a year ago. The M-1 unadjusted money supply fell 1 percent in August to 628.5 billion francs, compared with a 0.2-percent decrease in July.

nal value, the Bundesbank supported the mark not only in the EMS but also against the dollar. The central bank also maintained relatively high mark interest rates in order to attract foreign funds, the institutes said.

While their report spoke of a need to allow a temporary downward trend in the mark's value, it stressed that if the world economy rebounds during 1981 as expected, West Germany's relatively lower inflation rate together with an anticipated decline in the current-account deficit would lead to an upward valuation of the mark in the EMS and against other currencies.

The report forecast that West German consumer prices would rise 4 percent next year compared with 5.5 percent this year. It forecast 1981 consumer price rises of 5.5 percent in Japan, 10 percent in the United States, 11 percent in Britain and France and 18 percent in Italy.

Norbert Walter of Kiel University's Institute for World Economics told a press conference that while the five institutes were recommending a "temporary" devaluation of the mark, they all felt that the mark could strengthen next year. Mr. Walter was critical of the Bundesbank's tight monetary policy, saying it was at least partly responsible for current economic problems.

Subsidies to Be Cut

BONN (Reuters) — Finance Minister Hans Ehard said that government subsidies, particularly those that encourage energy consumption, will have to be cut if the government is to meet its 1981 spending and borrowing targets.

He told a radio interviewer Sunday that higher taxes on gasoline and spirits will also be needed, and that the government is determined to resist the continuing upward trend of EEC spending on agriculture and bring more free-enterprise economics into the way the Community is run.

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Three new pages of virtually instantaneous information in International Monetary Market futures trading activity have been added to the Reuters Monitor I information retrieval service.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET
Division of Chicago Mercantile Exchange

CURRENCY RATES

Exchange rates for October 27, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.F.	S.P.	D.M.
100	2,030	1,290	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082
100	2,030	1,290	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082
100	2,030	1,290	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082	1,082

Dollar values			
Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Yen	163.20	Yen	163.20
Yen	163.20	Yen	163.20
Yen	163.20	Yen	163.20

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Estimate Falls to 1 Million Barrels

'Cautious' Rise in Gulf Output Expected

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Saudi Arabia and three allies are now expected to increase their oil production by about 1 million barrels a day, rather than by as much as 1.5 million as previously thought, to help replace supplies lost due to the Iraq-Iran war, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

The trade publication also reported that oil production by OPEC members slipped to 27.1 million barrels a day in August, before the war started. This was the lowest level since January, 1976.

The war has deprived the world market of 3.8 million barrels of oil a day from Iraq and Iran — equivalent to 7 percent of the non-Communist world's oil needs.

Month by Month

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar decided Oct. 1 to help make up for the shortfall by jointly increasing production, reportedly by between 1.2 and 1.5 million barrels a day.

But "indications are that the four states have decided to settle initially on a cautious increase to about 1 million barrels a day or a bit above," Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said in its issue released Sunday. It added that Saudi production would be regulated on a month-by-month basis.

Kuwait is to add 350,000 to 400,000 barrels daily, Abu Dhabi 50,000 to 100,000, and Qatar 20,000. About 500,000 extra barrels a day are expected to come from Saudi Arabia, which earlier was reported to be considering a 900,000-barrel increase from the 9.5-million rate it maintained before the war.

The weekly said that France would be a major beneficiary of the production increase, receiving an extra 100,000 to 150,000 barrels a day from Saudi Arabia in the fourth quarter.

With Western oil supplies reported at a record 5.5 billion barrels, the four Arab countries are

determined that their extra output "basically should not exceed the make-up requirements of the governments and companies hardest hit by the Iraq-Iran oil export cut-off," the weekly said.

The Middle East Economic Survey reported Sunday that the oil ministers of the four states were expected to decide on allotment of the extra output at a meeting in London this week. It said a list had been drafted of the countries affected the most seriously, including France, Japan, Brazil, Greece, India, Morocco, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Private international companies will not be eligible for the additional supplies, the Middle East Economic Survey said. It said the Saudis intend that the extra crude be channeled to receiving countries under strict Saudi instructions for procedure, destination and pricing. Oil experts say the four producers will charge Iraqi prices for the extra supplies on the basis of a market price of \$32 per barrel for light crude.

Gas-Price Talks Put Off

PARIS — Price talks scheduled this week between Gaz de France and the Algerian state oil and gas company, Sonatrach, have been postponed at Sonatrach's request, a GDF spokesman said Monday. No new date has been set.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain
Hawker-Siddeley Ltd.
1st Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 617.0
Profits..... 34.4

Japan*
Fujitsu Ltd.
1st Half 1980
Revenue..... 274.68
Profits..... 8.41

Mitsubishi Electric
1st Half 1980
Revenue..... 587.83
Profits..... 11.48

Toshiba Corp.
1st Half 1980
Revenue..... 763.32
Profits..... 23.43

United States
Amerasia Hess Corp.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 1,710
Profits..... 94.3
Per Share..... 1.12

Atlantic Richfield Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 5,640
Profits..... 389.71
Per Share..... 1.57

Braniff International
3rd Quarter 1979
Revenue..... 381.1
Profits..... 18.05
Per Share..... 0.85

Clark Equipment Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 336.0
Profits..... 5.99
Per Share..... 0.47

Consolidated Foods Corp.
1st Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 1,420
Profits..... 34.6
Per Share..... 1.13

Detroit Edison Co.
3rd Quarter 1979
Revenue..... 474.3
Profits..... 43.1
Per Share..... 0.54

F.M.C. Corp.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 802.1
Profits..... 23.4
Per Share..... 0.63

Norfolk & Western RR Co.
3rd Quarter 1979
Revenue..... 375.8
Profits..... 36.5
Per Share..... 1.38

Gulf and Western Inds.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 1,320
Profits..... 63.60
Per Share..... 1.08

Kroger Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 3,121
Profits..... 25.39
Per Share..... 0.91

McDonnell Douglas Corp.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 1,520
Profits..... 11.71
Per Share..... 0.30

Murphy Oil Corp.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 455.6
Profits..... 45.22
Per Share..... 1.10

Shell Oil Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 5,130
Profits..... 353.0
Per Share..... 1.14

Union Oil of California
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 2,630
Profits..... 263.0
Per Share..... 1.14

Pennzoil Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 579.7
Profits..... 69.73
Per Share..... 1.34

Phelps Dodge Corp.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 284.8
Profits..... 11.6 loss
Per Share..... 0.60 loss

Philips Petroleum Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 3,220
Profits..... 283.4
Per Share..... 1.86

Procter & Gamble
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 2,910
Profits..... 119.4
Per Share..... 1.14

Public Serv. Elec. & Gas
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 776.2
Profits..... 68.21
Per Share..... 1.03

Shell Oil Co.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 5,130
Profits..... 353.0
Per Share..... 1.14

Stamper Chemical
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 329.8
Profits..... 4.5
Per Share..... 0.10

Tamoco Inc.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 3,070
Profits..... 162.0
Per Share..... 1.25

Texas Instruments Inc.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 1,020
Profits..... 52.86
Per Share..... 2.30

United Technologies Corp.
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 2,900
Profits..... 98.03
Per Share..... 1.81

Union Oil of California
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 2,630
Profits..... 263.0
Per Share..... 1.14

Union Oil of California
3rd Quarter 1980
Revenue..... 2,630
Profits..... 263.0
Per Share..... 1.14

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	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975
Mar	69-25	69-25	68-17	68-20	-61
Jun	69-25	69-25	68-16	68-16	-64
Sep	69-15	69-15	68-15	68-21	-58

October 27, 1980

Commodity and unit	Mar	Year Ago
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U.S., Turkey Agree

On Postponing Debt

Reuters

ANKARA — The United States and Turkey have signed an agreement postponing \$350 million in Turkish debts due by June 30, U.S. officials said Monday. Turkey obtains a five-year grace period after which it has 10 years to repay.

The officials said the agreement is in line with a rescheduling plan announced last year between Turkey and other OECD states. In Paris last July, Turkey's external debt is estimated at about \$17 billion, and the balance-of-payments deficit this year is expected to be at least \$4.5 billion.

BI Asia Coordinates Korean Jumbo Loan

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong subsidiary of Bankers Trust, BT Asia Ltd., will coordinate the Korean Development Bank's \$500-million eight-year Eurocredit, a bank spokesman said Monday.

The loan carries interest at 7/8 of a point above Libor and has a 7/8-point management fee and a 7/8-point commitment fee, with a four-year grace period. The loan will be sufficient to \$600 million if there is raised support from the lead managing group, the spokesman added.

Comecon Open to Pact

MOSCOW — Tass has reported that Comecon, the Soviet bloc economic group, has resolved to continue negotiations for a trade agreement with the Common Market, despite slow progress at recent talks. Comecon and EEC representatives ended two days of talks in Geneva on Oct. 16 without reaching an agreement.

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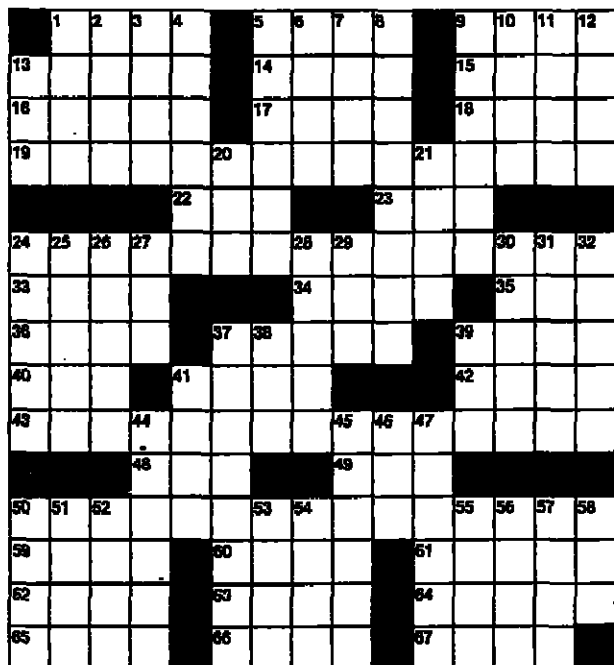
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-170	-180	-190	-200	-210	-220	-230	-240	-250	-260	-270	-280	-290	-300	-310	-320	-330	-340	-350	-360	-370	-380	-390	-400	-410	-420	-430	-440	-450	-460	-470	-480	-490	-500	-510	-520	-530	-540	-550	-560	-570	-580	-590	-600	-610	-620	-630	-640	-650	-660	-670	-680	-690	-700	-710	-720	-730	-740	-750	-760	-770	-780	-790	-800	-810	-820	-830	-840	-850	-860	-870	-880	-890	-900	-910	-920	-930	-940	-950	-960	-970	-980	-990	-1000	-1010	-1020	-1030	-1040	-1050	-1060	-1070	-1080	-1090	-1100	-1110	-1120	-1130	-1140	-1150	-1160	-1170	-1180	-1190	-1200	-1210	-1220	-1230	-1240	-1250	-1260	-1270	-1280	-1290	-1300	-1310	-1320	-1330	-1340	-1350	-1360	-1370	-1380	-1390	-1400	-1410	-1420	-1430	-1440	-1450	-1460	-1470	-1480	-1490	-1500	-1510	-1520	-1530	-1540	-1550	-1560	-1570	-1580	-1590	-1600	-1610	-1620	-1630	-1640	-1650	-1660	-1670	-1680	-1690	-1700	-1710	-1720	-1730	-1740	-1750	-1760	-1770	-1780	-1790	-1800	-1810	-1820	-1830	-1840	-1850	-1860	-1870	-1880	-1890	-1900	-1910	-1920	-1930	-1940	-1950	-1960	-1970	-1980	-1990	-2000	-2010	-2020	-2030	-2040	-2050	-2060	-2070	-2080	-2090	-2100	-2110	-2120	-2130	-2140	-2150	-2160	-2170	-2180	-2190	-2200	-2210	-2220	-2230	-2240	-2250	-2260	-2270	-2280	-2290	-2300	-2310	-2320	-2330	-2340	-2350	-2360	-2370	-2380	-2390	-2400	-2410	-2420	-2430	-2440	-2450	-2460	-2470	-2480	-2490	-2500	-2510	-2520	-2530	-2540	-2550	-2560	-2570	-2580	-2590	-2600	-2610	-2620	-2630	-2640	-2650	-2660	-2670	-2680	-2690	-2700	-2710	-2720	-2730	-2740	-2750	-2760	-2770	-2780	-2790	-2800	-2810	-2820	-2830	-2840	-2850	-2860	-2870	-2880	-2890	-2900	-2910	-2920	-2930	-2940	-2950	-2960	-2970	-2980	-2990	-3000	-3010	-3020	-3030	-3040	-3050	-3060	-3070	-3080	-3090	-3100	-3110	-3120	-3130	-3140	-3150	-3160	-3170	-3180	-3190	-3200	-3210	-3220	-3230	-3240	-3250	-3260	-3270	-3280	-3290	-3300	-3310	-3320	-3330	-3340	-3350	-3360	-3370	-3380	-3390	-3400	-3410	-3420	-3430	-3440	-3450	-3460	-3470	-3480	-3490	-3500	-3510	-3520	-3530	-3540	-3550	-3560	-3570	-3580	-3590	-3600	-3610	-3620	-3630	-3640	-3650	-3660	-3670	-3680	-3690	-3700	-3710	-3720	-3730	-3740	-3750	-3760	-3770	-3780	-3790	-3800	-3810	-3820	-3830	-3840	-3850	-3860	-3870	-3880	-3890	-3900	-3910	-3920	-3930	-3940	-3950	-3960	-3970	-3980	-3990	-4000	-4010	-4020	-4030	-4040	-4050	-4060	-4070	-4080	-4090	-4100	-4110	-4120	-4130	-4140	-4150	-4160	-4170	-4180	-4190	-4200	-4210	-4220	-4230	-4240	-4250	-4260	-4270	-4280	-4290	-4300	-4310	-4320	-4330	-4340	-4350	-4360	-4370	-4380	-4390	-4400	-4410	-4420	-4430	-4440	-4450	-4460	-4470	-4480	-4490	-4500	-4510	-4520	-4530	-4540	-4550	-4560	-4570	-4580	-4590	-4600	-4610	-4620	-4630	-4640	-4650	-4660	-4670	-4680	-4690	-4700	-4710	-4720	-4730	-4740	-4750	-4760	-4770	-4780	-4790	-4800	-4810	-4820	-4830	-4840	-4850	-4860	-4870	-4880	-4890	-4900	-4910	-4920	-4930	-4940	-4950	-4960	-4970	-4980	-4990	-5000	-5010	-5020	-5030	-5040	-5050	-5060	-5070	-5080	-5090	-5100	-5110	-5120	-5130	-5140	-5150	-5160	-5170	-5180	-5190	-5200	-5210	-5220	-5230	-5240	-5250	-5260	-5270	-5280	-5290	-5300	-5310	-5320	-5330	-5340	-5350	-5360	-5370	-5380	-5390	-5400	-5410	-5420	-5430	-5440	-5450	-5460	-5470	-5480	-5490	-5500	-5510	-5520	-5530	-5540	-5550	-5560	-5570	-5580	-5590	-5600	-5610	-5620	-5630	-5640	-5650	-5660	-5670	-5680	-5690	-5700	-5710	-5720	-5730	-5740	-5750	-5760	-5770	-5780	-5790	-5800	-5810	-5820	-5830	-5840	-5850	-5860	-5870	-5880	-5890	-5900	-5910	-5920	-5930	-5940	-5950	-5960	-5970	-5980	-5990	-6000	-6010	-6020	-6030	-6040	-6050	-6060	-6070	-6080	-6090	-6100	-6110	-6120	-6130	-6140	-6150	-6160	-6170	-6180	-6190	-6200	-6210	-6220	-6230	-6240	-6250	-6260	-6270	-6280	-6290	-6300	-6310	-6320	-6330	-6340	-6350	-6360	-6370	-6380	-6390	-6400	-6410	-6420	-6430	-6440	-6450	-6460	-6470	-6480	-6490	-6500	-6510	-6520	-6530	-6540	-6550	-6560	-6570	-6580	-6590	-6600	-6610	-6620	-6630	-6640	-6650	-6660	-6670	-6680	-6690	-6700	-6710	-6720	-6730	-6740	-6750	-6760	-6770	-6780	-6790	-6800	-6810	-6820	-6830	-6840	-6850	-6860	-6870	-6880	-6890	-6900	-6910	-6920	-6930	-6940	-6950	-6960	-6970	-6980	-6990	-7000	-7010	-7020	-7030	-7040	-7050	-7060	-7070	-7080	-7090	-7100	-7110	-7120	-7130	-7140	-7150	-7160	-7170	-7180	-7190	-7200	-7210	-7220	-7230	-7240	-7250	-7260	-7270	-7280	-7290	-7300	-7310	-7320	-7330	-7340	-7350	-7360	-7370	-7380	-7390	-7400	-7410	-7420	-7430	-7440	-7450	-7460	-7470	-7480	-7490	-7500	-7510	-7520	-7530	-7540	-7550	-7560	-7570	-7580	-7590	-7600	-7610	-7620	-7630	-7640	-7650	-7660	-7670	-7680	-7690	-7700	-7710	-7720	-7730	-7740	-7750	-7760	-7770	-7780	-7790	-7800	-7810	-7820	-7830	-7840	-7850	-7860	-7870	-7880	-7890	-7900	-7910	-7920	-7930	-7940	-7950	-7960	-7970	-7980	-7990	-8000	-8010	-8020	-8030	-8040	-8050	-8060	-8070	-8080	-8090	-8100	-8110	-8120	-8130	-8140	-8150	-8160	-8170	-8180	-8190	-8200	-8210	-8220	-8230	-8240	-8250	-8260	-8270	-8280	-8290	-8300	-8310	-8320	-8330	-8340	-8350	-8360	-8370	-8380	-8390	-8400	-8410	-8420	-8430	-8440	-8450	-8460	-8470	-8480	-8490	-8500	-8510	-8520	-8530	-8540	-8550	-8560	-8570	-8580	-8590	-8600	-8610	-8620	-8630	-8640	-8650	-8660	-8670	-8680	-8690	-8700	-8710	-8720	-8730	-8740	-8750	-8760	-8770	-8780	-8790	-8800	-8810	-8820	-8830	-8840	-8850	-8860	-8870	-8880	-8890	-8900	-8910	-8920	-8930	-8940	-8950	-8960	-8970	-8980	-8990	-9000	-9010	-9020	-9030	-9040	-9050	-9060	-9070	-9080	-9090	-9100	-9110	-9120	-9130	-9140	-9150	-9160	-9170	-9180	-9190	-9200	-9210	-9220	-9230	-9240	-9250	-9260	-9270	-9280	-9290	-9300	-9310	-9320	-9330	-9340	-9350	-9360	-9370	-9380	-9390	-9400	-9410	-9420	-9430	-9440	-9450	-9460	-9470	-9480	-9490	-9500	-9510	-9520	-9530	-9540	-9550	-9560	-9570	-9580	-9590	-9600	-9610	-9620	-9630	-9640	-9650	-9660	-9670	-9680	-9690	-9700	-9710	-9720	-9730	-9740	-9750	-9760	-9770	-9780	-9790	-9800	-9810	-9820	-9830	-9840	-9850	-9860	-9870	-9880	-9890	-9900	-9910	-9920	-9930	-9940	-9950	-9960	-9970	-9980	-9990	-10000
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Yamaha International (Europe)



CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 "Lisa," 1940 song
5 Summit
9 Dazzling and
13 Coat part
14 Nest
15 Roughish; sly
16 Escargot
17 Architect
18 "Rio," 1928 song
19 Goodbye song of 1918
22 Telepathy, for short
23 Suffix with infant or percent
24 Goodbye song of 1922
33 Facility
34 Wagnerian cycle
35 Write a P.S.
36 Cookbook direction
37 Ballet exercises
38 "It's a Sin to Tell," 1936 song
40 Starting place, sometimes
41 Fiddler, e.g.
42 Mighty mite
43 Goodbye song from "Seven Hills of Rome"
46 Prefix with lead or read

DOWN

- 48 Scull
50 Goodbye song of 1957
51 "He's a Pickle," 1914 song
52 Poet translated by Fitzgerald
53 Japanese born and raised in U.S.
54 Kind of G.I. tag, for short
55 Diner sign
56 Walked heavily
57 Gael
1 "The Love," 1924 song
2 Iridescent gem
3 Armstrong or Simon
4 Kint to "full of balcony"
5 Resume regular speed: Mus. dir.
6 Montana Indian
7 Bog
8 Jealousy and anger
9 Butt

Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	73	63	LOS ANGELES	74	57
AMSTERDAM	50	40	MADRID	72	44
ANKARA	60	50	MANKATO	60	44
ANTWERP	50	40	MEXICO CITY	70	54
AUCKLAND	60	50	MIAMI	70	54
BANGKOK	80	70	MILAN	60	44
BARCELONA	60	50	MONTREAL	50	40
BIRMINGHAM	60	50	MOSCOW	50	40
BOSWORTH	60	50	MUNICH	50	40
BUDAPEST	60	50	NEW DELHI	70	54
BUEENOS AIRES	60	50	NEW YORK	60	44
CAIRO	60	50	OSLO	60	44
CASABLANCA	60	50	PARIS	60	44
COPENHAGEN	60	50	PEKING	60	44
COSTA DEL SOL	70	60	PRAGUE	60	44
DUBLIN	60	50	RIO DE JANEIRO	70	54
EDINBURGH	60	50	ROME	60	44
FLORINCE	60	50	SAN PAULO	60	44
FRANKFURT	60	50	SEOUL	60	44
GENEVA	60	50	SINGAPORE	70	54
HELSINKI	60	50	STOCKHOLM	60	44
HONG KONG	70	60	SYDNEY	60	44
HONOLULU	70	60	TAIPEI	60	44
HOUSTON	60	50	TEHRAN	60	44
ISFABUL	60	50	TEL AVIV	60	44
JAKARTA	60	50	TOKYO	60	44
JERUSALEM	60	50	TUNIS	60	44
JOHANNESBURG	60	50	VIENNA	60	44
LAS PALMAS	60	50	WARSAW	60	44
LIMA	60	50	WASHINGTON	60	44
LISBON	60	50	ZURICH	60	44
LONDON	60	50			

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White Rallies Cowboys Past Chargers, 43-31



Receiver Jesse Thompson held onto the ball despite being leaped at by cornerback Eric Harris.

The Associated Press
IRVING, Texas — Quarterback Danny White threw three touchdown passes and twice surprised San Diego on runs from punt formation Sunday night to spur a comeback surge that carried the Cowboys to a 43-31 National Football League victory over the Chargers.

The victory kept the Cowboys a game behind the Philadelphia Eagles in the National Conference Eastern Division, while the Chargers tumbled into a tie with Oakland in the American Conference West with 5-3 marks.

Trailing 24-14 at halftime after a Dan Fouts bombardment of the young Dallas secondary, White took command in the third period. His passes set up two 1-yard TD runs by rookie fullback Tim Newsum, and it was a White run from punt formation that gave Dallas new life in San Diego territory to enable the Cowboys to go ahead to stay at 28-24.

White scrambled 12 yards on fourth down, then hit Tony Hill with a 24-yard pass to put Newsum into scoring position the second time. White flipped a 12-yard touchdown pass to tight end Jay Saldi as the Cowboys exploded for 21 points in the third quarter.

Tight end Billy Joe DuPree

caught a fourth-quarter 9-yard scoring pass from White, who had hit Butch Johnson with a 17-yard TD pass in the second quarter — when San Diego scored 21 points.

Fouts completed a 38-yard touchdown pass to John Jefferson in the second period and minutes later hit tight end Kellen Winslow with a 9-yard scoring toss. The Chargers' other first-half points came on a 45-yard field goal by Rolf Benirschke and linebacker Woodrow Lowe's 16-yard interception return for a touchdown.

Dallas intercepted four Fouts passes and recovered three Charger fumbles, two of them by Chuck Muncie as the NFL's most prolific offense self-destructed. White completed 22 of 34 passes for 260 yards while Fouts was 21-of-44 for 371 yards.

Oilers 23, Bengals 3
In Houston, Earl Campbell gained 202 yards on 27 carries and joined O.J. Simpson as the only rushers in NFL history to post successive 200-yard games — Campbell had 203 last week, while Simpson did it in 1973 and 1976 — as the Oilers downed Cincinnati, 23-3.

Eagles 17, Bears 14
In Philadelphia, Tony Franklin

kicked an 18-yard field goal with 2:02 to play and Louie Giammona, filling in for the injured Wilbert Montgomery, ran for 79 yards to help the Eagles beat Chicago, 17-14, and raise their record to a league-leading 7-1.

Buccaneers 24, 49ers 23
In San Francisco, Garo Yepremian's 30-yard field goal with 47 seconds left gave Tampa Bay a 24-23 decision over the 49ers. It was the 198th field goal of his 13-year career.

Chiefs 20, Lions 17
In Kansas City, Mo., Nick Lowery kicked a 52-yard field goal in the first half and a 40-yarder with 1:14 remaining as the Chiefs beat Detroit, 20-17, despite 155 yards rushing and two touchdowns by Lion rookie Billy Sims. Steve Fuller completed three straight

passes to J.T. Smith for 43 yards to set up the kick that gave the Chiefs their fourth straight win.

Cardinals 17, Colts 10
In Baltimore, St. Louis tied an NFL record set by Dallas in 1966 by sacking Colt quarterback Bert Jones 12 times as the Cardinals went on to a 17-10 victory. The St. Louis defense had recorded only seven sacks in the team's seven previous games this season. Quarterback Jim Hart completed 18 of

32 passes for 190 yards for the Cardinals.

Raiders 33, Seahawks 14
In Oakland, Calif., quarterback Jim Plunkett, who replaced the injured Dan Pastorini for the Raiders three games ago, threw TD passes of 5, 12 and 23 yards to Bob Chandler and Chris Bahr kicked field goals of 34, 38, 30 and 25 yards as Oakland posted its third straight victory, 33-14, over Seattle.

A Playboy Quarterback Grows Up Bartkowski and Falcons: Born Again

By Alan Greenberg
Los Angeles Times Service
ATLANTA — Watching Steve Bartkowski be interviewed used to be like watching a third-base coach run through his signals.

He'd play with his watchband, rattle the pages of his playbook, check his shoes for scuffmarks or examine his nails. He was polite, but during the tough times he rarely made eye contact.

"I never enjoyed dealing with people that much," he said.

It was a lot deeper than that. What he didn't enjoy dealing with was failure and athletic vulnerability, both of which he encountered in ample doses when he joined the woebegone Falcons in 1975 as their and the National Football League's first draft choice.

Like most great athletes, the adolescent Bartkowski was unfamiliar with his athletic limitations.

Painful Primer
Now, after five seasons marred by knee and elbow injuries, a weak supporting cast, a divorce, a drunken driving arrest, umpteenth ill-advised passes, a benching, yearly trade rumors, votes of confidence and boos as thick as a third-stage smog alert, he has learned.

This season, bolstered by good health, born-again Christianity, a new bride and a coach whose methods and behavior he finally understands, Bartkowski is easily enjoying his best season.

More Than Stars
Having engineered Sunday's 13-10 upset of the Los Angeles Rams, the former Cal All-American has completed 121 of 214 passes for 1,593 yards. He has thrown for 15 touchdowns and only seven interceptions. He has never thrown more TD passes than interceptions in a season.

Already this year Bartkowski has had two scoring passes called

back because offensive guard Dave Scott was detected for holding. Both calls came at crucial junctures of games the Falcons went on to lose narrowly (to Minnesota, 24-23, and to Miami, 20-17). Still, the Falcons have a 5-3 record and have scored 37 or more points on three occasions.

After a recent 41-14 loss to Atlanta, New Orleans quarterback Archie Manning was impressed: "I saw Bart doing some things that a couple of years ago he couldn't do or wouldn't do."

Such as throwing a block to help one of his backs pick up a first down, flipping a defensive lineman off his back and throwing a TD pass and throwing out of bounds instead of forcing a low-percentage pass down a lane lined with enemy jerseys.

That always has been Bartkowski's biggest problem. And that instinct to zing the ball into the sickles covers was rarely discouraged at the start of his pro career. The show had to go on, even if continuity never did. When Coach Leeman Bennett arrived in 1977, he became Bartkowski's and the Falcons' third coach in three years.

A placid, practical man, Bennett looked over the Falcon talent. It didn't take long. He decided until the team improved its personnel through the draft, the idea would be to keep it simple, try to stay close and hope to steal the game at the end. Something like that.

Bartkowski figured he made all-American and NFL rookie of the year by blowing defenses apart. Hadn't the press nicknamed him "the savior" when he came to town?

Six years later, he admits he figured wrong. "I used to think that when I went on the field it was up to me to win the game," Bartkowski said. "I was brought up on that kind of thinking at Cal. I realized I was going to come in here and turn this thing around overnight."

Fast Winner, Fast Loser
"Quarterbacks with an arm like his know they can win the game quicker than anybody else on the field," Bennett said. "The toughest thing is to teach them that they can also lose it quicker than anybody else."

Bartkowski helped lose more than his share, but a lot of his early misdeeds were blamed on inactivity. Going into the 1980 season, he had missed 21 of a possible 42 games because of injury.

Many refer to the Falcons' '78 campaign as "the miracle season." But it was a false spring. The team finished 9-7 and made the playoffs for the first time ever. They came from behind, largely on Bartkowski's passing, to win five games in the last two minutes, four of them in the last 20 seconds. Then they beat Philadelphia in the last minute of their playoff debut before losing to Dallas the following week after leading at halftime.

For Bartkowski, it was partial redemption. He had performed so poorly during the '78 exhibition season that Bennett benched him for the first two games of the regular season.

Booted off the field by 50,000 Atlantans after a dismal performance in the final exhibition game, Bartkowski broke down and cried in the locker room under a reporter's questioning.

Doubters
Such behavior won him few friends among his teammates, some of whom believed his confidence was so fragile he was doomed to perform poorly in any game in which he got off to a bad start. And many were skeptical when Bartkowski, finally regaining the starting job, proclaimed himself a born-again Christian and said he had found inner peace.

The skepticism is gone. The Falcons skidded to 6-10 in 1979, but Bartkowski improved slightly on his 1978 statistics despite an offensive line that allowed him to be sacked 54 times. That same line, with only one player over 26, has given up only 18 sacks this season. And last month Bartkowski, who says he used to consider three hours a day more than enough time to spend with his teammates, took his linemen out to dinner to thank them.

"I know this is a horrible thing to say, but before, I wouldn't even have cared to take the time," Bartkowski said. "Before Christ came into my life, I didn't have much concern for anybody except Steve Bartkowski. I was aloof, chasing after rainbows."

And women. In his early days, Bartkowski was Atlanta's most famous late-night reveler. In the neon league, he didn't need blockers. It was only after injuries and boosings and the dissolution of his 130-day marriage to a stewardess that he began to re-evaluate things.

Once a resident of what used to be the city's swiftest singles complex, he now lives in a lake-front home far from the city lights

with Sandi, his wife of nine months. She is expecting their first child in April.

"I thought he was probably pretty lonely," she said. "I felt sorry for the poor guy — people were always staring at him. But I thought there might really be a sensitive person under all that image."

Man-to-Man
So sensitive that it took Bartkowski three years under Bennett before he had the gumption to ask his coach for a man-to-man talk after the 1979 season. Bennett, who probably wouldn't refuse such a request from a bum on the street, gave Bartkowski the vote of confidence.

"When Leeman first came here, I thought it was going to be almost impossible for me to play quarter back for him," Bartkowski said. "I didn't know if he liked me. . . Now I've come to respect him for what and who he is. I'd always felt intimidated by him, but when I left that meeting I was kicking myself for not having done it sooner."

"It's no longer a feeling [of Bartkowski's] that 'I'm doing a good job,'" Bennett said. "It's 'We.'"

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Points	Yds	TDs
Buffalo	6	2	0	.750	220	121	121	121	121
New England	6	2	0	.750	220	121	121	121	121
Baltimore	4	4	0	.500	163	139	139	139	139
Miami	4	4	0	.500	171	144	144	144	144
N.Y. Jets	4	4	0	.500	142	164	164	164	164
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Points	Yds	TDs
Cleveland	5	3	0	.625	174	159	159	159	159
Houston	5	3	0	.625	137	128	128	128	128
Pittsburgh	4	4	0	.500	216	173	173	173	173
Cincinnati	3	5	0	.375	111	128	128	128	128
WEST									
San Diego	5	3	0	.625	241	170	170	170	170
Oakland	5	3	0	.625	215	192	192	192	192
Denver	4	4	0	.500	146	165	165	165	165
Kansas City	4	4	0	.500	145	171	171	171	171
Seattle	4	4	0	.500	145	171	171	171	171
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Points	Yds	TDs
Philadelphia	7	1	0	.875	287	94	94	94	94
Dallas	6	2	0	.750	228	123	123	123	123
St. Louis	5	3	0	.625	157	140	140	140	140
Washington	5	3	0	.625	172	134	134	134	134
N.Y. Giants	1	7	0	.125	107	241	241	241	241
CENTRAL									
Detroit	5	3	0	.625	192	141	141	141	141
Green Bay	5	3	0	.625	172	163	163	163	163
Tampa Bay	3	4	1	.438	123	163	163	163	163
Chicago	3	4	1	.438	112	124	124	124	124
Minnesota	3	5	0	.375	105	146	146	146	146
WEST									
Atlanta	5	3	0	.625	201	148	148	148	148
Los Angeles	5	3	0	.625	218	146	146	146	146
San Francisco	5	3	0	.625	184	252	252	252	252
New Orleans	6	2	0	.750	116	221	221	221	221
STADIUM RESULTS									
Denver 14, New York Giants 9									
Atlanta 12, Los Angeles 10									
Green Bay 16, Minnesota 23									
Buffalo 31, New England 13									
Washington 17, Carolina 14									
Cleveland 27, Pittsburgh 19									
St. Louis 17, Baltimore 10									
Kansas City 26, Detroit 17									
Philadelphia 17, Carolina 14									
Houston 22, Cincinnati 13									
Oakland 23, Seattle 14									
Tampa Bay 24, San Francisco 23									
Dallas 42, San Diego 31									
Monday's Games									
Atlanta at New York Jets									



Steve Bartkowski

East German Gymnasts Sparkle in Finals

The Associated Press
ONTARIO — Fractions-of-a-differentials can be frustrating. It's a fact of life for world gymnasts. "The general level of competition has reached the point where any gymnast can be the top on any given day," said Bruckner of East Germany.

Bruckner, 41, coached the East German team at the World Cup in Stuttgart Sunday afternoon, three Cup gold medals swinging in his hands.

Bruckner and East German ace Maxi Gnauck won the final day of a three-day meet that brought together 10 of the 10 gold medals in individual events.

Between them, the Soviet Union and East Germany won or shared nine of the 10 gold medals in individual events.

Apart from his all-around victory, Makuz tied for first with Yubin Huang of China on the rings and with Koji Gushiken and Toshiomi Nishikii of Japan on the horizontal bar. Yugu Li of China won the gold medal on the parallel bars.

Chinese Score
Huang and Li won a total of four medals in China's first entry into World Cup competition.

In other women's finals, Zakharova was first in the vault and Elena Nymoushina of the Soviet

pommel horse and vault. Gnauck, edged by one-tenth of a point by the Soviet Union's Stella Zakharova for the women's all-around crown Saturday, won the women's floor exercise and uneven bars.

"I was not so successful Saturday night, so I ended up in second place — but I had to have a pretty good performance to get where I was," said Gnauck, second all-around at the Olympics, where she also won a gold on the uneven bars.

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Union won the balance beam.

The top eight competitors in each event during all-around competition qualified for Sunday's finals. The gymnasts' final scores on each apparatus were a combination of points earned in all-around competition and individual finals. Competitors started with 10 points on each routine and had fractions deducted as the judges detected flaws.

Now, after five seasons marred by knee and elbow injuries, a weak supporting cast, a divorce, a drunken driving arrest, umpteenth ill-advised passes, a benching, yearly trade rumors, votes of confidence and boos as thick as a third-stage smog alert, he has learned.

This season, bolstered by good health, born-again Christianity, a new bride and a coach whose methods and behavior he finally understands, Bartkowski is easily enjoying his best season.

More Than Stars
Having engineered Sunday's 13-10 upset of the Los Angeles Rams, the former Cal All-American has completed 121 of 214 passes for 1,593 yards. He has thrown for 15 touchdowns and only seven interceptions. He has never thrown more TD passes than interceptions in a season.

Already this year Bartkowski has had two scoring passes called



Roland Bruckner of East Germany on the vault, en route to his third gold medal of the World Cup gymnastics competition.

Retired Pros and the Real World's Pitfalls

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service
YORK — When Bernie retired as a hockey star a half ago, a wave of "re-ent and guilt" overwhelmed said he had lost the major if his life and discovered a values of a professional no longer sustained him.

Whether or not professional sport contributed to the tragedy of the Tyvers, many psychologists and athletes agree that there are unusual pressures connected with an athlete's growing old. There is no serious study of the impact of retirement upon professional athletes; most are discarded by clubs with the hope they will open a bowling alley somewhere and come back for an old-timers' day.

Disadvantage
Yet athletes are at a serious disadvantage when they do retire because they are years behind non-athletes of their age, and often they have acquired attitudes and habits from sports that impede their move into what many call the real world.

Parent admitted that happened to him. From the time he had learned to skate, he was a star of pee-wee and junior leagues in his native Montreal, then the beloved goalie of the Flyers as they won Stanley Cup titles in 1974 and 1975.

"I used to ask myself what I was going to do when it was over," Parent said. "It was scary every time I thought about it, so I would play another game and forget about it."

Suddenly, Parent had to confront athletic mortality. An eye injury forced him to retire just after he turned 34. Without preparation, without any outside career, Parent found himself sitting in the stands. "I figured I had five or six years left," he said, "but suddenly I didn't have a damn thing to do. I was all set financially, I had plenty of money, but that was not enough. There was no challenge. Life was boring."

"My life became a yo-yo, a constant battle. My wife is very intelligent — she understood what was going on — but it was rough on my family. You work 20 years at a job and suddenly it's all over. I wasn't starting at zero, I was starting at minus-50."

Fantasy World
Parent had always enjoyed going out for a few beers, but with no set routine he found himself drinking entirely too much. After six months, he made up his mind to join A.A. "I'm starting to see myself as a human being," Parent said. "I'm a lot more grateful for things. When you play, it's easy to forget. You live in a fantasy world."

Do sports have much basic value in preparing athletes for the rest of life?

"I can't see how, except for a very few vulnerable individuals, it would not be a positive," said Dr. Stanley Cheren, a Boston psychiatrist who has often dealt with ath-

letes. "They have had access to an elaborate life of luxury they never knew. The loss at leaving sports is painful and recovery is tough, but most of it is an experience of growth."

Leibowitz, the psychologist who does NFL counseling, listed three problem areas for retired players:

• "Psychological identity. These men have been playing football since they could walk. Everybody else acknowledges them as stars but when they retire, they have to ask, 'Who am I? Let's face it, what you do is what you are in our society.'"

• "Social. Most players have fly-by-night friends who disappear the moment they leave the game. They don't want to hear from them. Their kids can no longer go to school and talk about their father, the football star."

• "Economic. They do not make phenomenal salaries if you consider that the average length of a player's career is four and a half years. In many cases, these men married women while they were

football stars; the wives have to adjust to the new economic, also."

Many different people pamper athletes. It goes back to high school when coaches fuss over athletes and boosters try to recruit them to the "right" college with offers of money, jobs or favors to their families. Some colleges spoil athletes by providing "tutors" who will perform almost any duty for them, such as writing papers and taking tests.

With or without a veneer of college sophistication, athletes are further pampered as pros. Executives offer contracts that sound like seven-digit telephone numbers, club officials preregister them into hotel rooms and airplanes, agents ward off business details, merchants give them goods and millions of fans call their names in huge arenas. Many athletes get used to not doing things for themselves or even paying attention to the problems of everyday life.

No Time for the Paper
Dave Wohl, a former University

of Pennsylvania and pro basketball player, who ran an art gallery in Houston after his playing days, said: "I didn't realize it until the end of my career, but you are so worried about your own situation that you don't have time to read the front of a newspaper. There could be a garbage strike going on and it just wouldn't seem to touch you."

"I didn't feel as confident in business as I did in basketball. . . I know I had withdrawal pains. Some people definitely make the transition more easily than I did."

Since the number of jobs in sports is limited, the Flyers are preparing their players for careers outside professional sport, and several athletic groups are just beginning to explore the benefits of counseling for their players — before the impact of retirement leaves them as stunned as Parent once was.

This is the first of a two-part series. Next: How athletes can help themselves.

Fast Winner, Fast Loser
"Quarterbacks with an arm like his know they can win the game quicker than anybody else on the field," Bennett said. "The toughest thing is to teach them that they can also lose it quicker than anybody else."

Bartkowski helped lose more than his share, but a lot of his early misdeeds were blamed on inactivity. Going into the 1980 season, he had missed 21 of a possible 42 games because of injury.

Many refer to the Falcons' '78 campaign as "the miracle season." But it was a false spring. The team finished 9-7 and made the playoffs for the first time ever. They came from behind, largely on Bartkowski's passing, to win five games in the last two minutes, four of them in the last 20 seconds. Then they beat Philadelphia in the last minute of their playoff debut before losing to Dallas the following week after leading at halftime.

For Bartkowski, it was partial redemption. He had performed so poorly during the '78 exhibition season that Bennett benched him for the first two games of the regular season.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					
	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
New York	5	1	0	.833	—
Philadelphia	4	2	0	.667	1 1/2
Atlanta	4	2	0	.667	1 1/2
New Jersey	4	2	0	.667	1 1/2
Washington	4	2	0	.667	1 1/2
Central Division					
Milwaukee	7	1	0	.875	—
Indiana	6	2	0	.750	1 1/2
Atlanta	4	2	0	.667	3 1/2
Chicago	3	4	0	.429	4 1/2
Cleveland	4	4	0	.500	3 1/2
Detroit	1	7	0	.125	5 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division					
San Antonio	8	1	0	.889	—
Kansas City	4	5	0	.444	4 1/2
Houston	3	5	0	.375	5 1/2
Utah	3	5	0	.375	5 1/2
Denver	2	6	0	.250	5 1/2
Pacific Division					
Phoenix	7	1	0	.875	—
San Jose	6	2	0	.750	1 1/2
Golden State	5	3	0	.625	2 1/2
Portland	3	4	0	.429	3 1/2
Los Angeles	4	4	0	.500	3 1/2
San Diego	2	5	0	.286	4 1/2
Cowboys' Results					
Seattle 17, Browns 28; V. Brown 28; V. Brown 28					
San Francisco 14, Houston 16					
San Antonio 10, Los Angeles 10 (Garvin 25, 28; V. Brown 28; V. Brown 28)					
San Diego 17, Atlanta 10 (V. Brown 24)					
San Antonio 17, Houston 17 (Garvin 25, 28; V. Brown 28)					
San Antonio 17, Dallas 17 (Upsett 15)					

